

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3520.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1895.

PRICE, THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—

The next meeting of the session will be held on Wednesday, April 17, at 82, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, W. The Chair to be taken at 8 p.m.

Antiquities will be exhibited, and the following paper read:

'A Recent Visit to Carthage' by HENRY CART, M.A.

W. DE GRAY BIRCH, F.S.A., Honorary Secretary.

GEO. PATRICK, Honorary Secretary.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—H.R.H. the DUKE OF YORK, K.G., will take the Chair at the 10th ANNIVERSARY DINNER, to be held in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, S.W., on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 7 for 7.30 p.m. precisely.

Persons willing to act as Stewards are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

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H. W. HOLDER, Registrar.

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In the meanwhile arrangements will be made with the Candidates appointed to enable them to confer with the Governor and Principal respecting the equipment of their Department.

Applications must be made on or before April 29, on forms which will be supplied on application to the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW.

CHAIR OF LOGIC.

The University Court of the University of Glasgow will, in the month of May or at some subsequent date, proceed to appoint a PROFESSOR to occupy the above Chair in this University, now vacant. The Professor will be required to take up his duties from October 1 next, from which date the appointment will take effect.

The normal salary of the Chair is fixed by Ordinance at 800*l.* The Chair has an official residence attached to it.

The appointment is made *ad vivum et currem*, and carries with it the right to a position on conditions prescribed by Ordinance.

Each applicant should lodge with the undersigned, who will furnish any further information desired, twenty copies of his application and twenty copies of any testimonials he may desire to submit, on or before Wednesday, May 1, 1895.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Professor RALEIGH proposes to give a Course of TWELVE LECTURES ON COMPARATIVE LAW at LINCOLN'S INN, on WEDNESDAYS, at 3 p.m., beginning on APRIL 24. There will be no Lecture on Wednesday, June 5, which falls in the WhitSunday Vacation. The purpose of the Lectures will be to compare the rules of English Law with those of other systems of law, and the author's object is that the illustrations will be taken, for the most part, from the House of Lords and Privy Council Reports. The topics selected for illustration will be:—

Law of Persons.—Protection of Minors and Women; Artificial Persons; Protection of Liabilities of Contractors.

Family Law.—Marriage; Contracts and Status; Requisites of a Valid Marriage; Husband and Wife; Parent and Child; Guardian and Ward.

Law of Property.—Moveables and Immoveables; Titles to Property; Rights of War and Alienation; Rights in the Property of Another; Wills and Succession; Succession of Estates.

Law of Contractual Obligation.—The General Principles of Contract, and the Law of Particular Contracts (Sale, Mortgage, Partnership, &c.). J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

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And at the GALIGNANI LIBRARY, 234, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

INFORMATION respecting WORKS by MR. RUSKIN and others, published by MR. ALLEN, of Orpington and 126, Charing Cross-road, W.C., will be found on p. 461 of this paper.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—An EXAMINATION for FILLING UP about TWO VACANCIES on the FOUNDATION will be held on the 24th of APRIL next.—For information apply to the BURSAR, St. Paul's School, West Kensington, W.

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April 1895.

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Every candidate is required to apply to the Registrar (University of London, Burlington Gardens, London, W.) for a Form of Entry not less than five weeks before the commencement of the Examination.

ARTHUR MILLMAN, M.A. LL.D., Registrar.

April 9th, 1895.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1895.

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LITERATURE

Letter Books of John Hervey, First Earl of Bristol, with Sir Thomas Hervey's Letters during Courtship and Poems during Widowhood, 1651 to 1750. 3 vols. With Illustrations. (Wells, Jackson.)

The Diary of John Hervey, First Earl of Bristol, with Extracts from his Book of Expenses, 1688 to 1742. With Appendices and Notes. (Same publisher.)

Ickworth Parish Registers: Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1566 to 1890. (Same publisher.)

It is not often that family archives contain records of such variety and interest as the 'Diary' and 'Letter Books of John, First Earl of Bristol.' Born in 1665, a few years after the Restoration, Lord Bristol lived during the reigns of six English sovereigns, with the last four of whom he had the honour of personal acquaintance. He had wagered at Newmarket with the reserved William; he had stayed as a guest at Windsor with Queen Anne; George I., soon after his first arrival in England, supped with Lord Bristol in St. James's Square (where the family still resides), and a few months later stood godfather to Lord Bristol's sixteenth child; and in the next reign, owing to his wife's position as Lady of the Bedchamber, Lord Bristol maintained friendly relations with George II. till the death of Queen Caroline.

The most attractive part of the correspondence in these volumes will be found in the letters between himself and the second Lady Bristol, written when she was in waiting at Court or during her frequent visits to Bath, where she stayed ostensibly for the sake of the waters (which always disagreed with her), but more probably on account of the gaieties and amusements for which that fashionable resort was famous. Lady Bristol, whose tastes differed entirely from those of her husband, was devoted to the card-table and to all the pleasures of society. It is fair, however, to state, once and for all, that her married life, if we may judge from these letters, was a happy one, and her good name was never seriously called in question.

Lord Bristol was a favourable example of a nobleman of those days. His chief

pleasure lay in the pursuits of country life, and he was passionately fond of horse-racing, in which he enjoyed considerable success till the growing expenses of a very large family obliged him to discontinue his visits to Newmarket. He took interest, too, in books and pictures, and spent a good deal of money on china and silver plate. In politics he was a Whig of the old school, retaining a strong dislike to standing armies, while at the same time he was keenly jealous of the honour and dignity of his country. Some of his letters show how deeply he shared the popular indignation at the right of search exercised by the Spanish on English ships, and we feel sure that the story of Jenkins's ear had caused him bitter pangs of humiliation. For some time Lord Bristol was a friend and partisan of Walpole, but he gradually became alienated from that statesman's policy, and his letter to Lord Hervey, written in October, 1740, on the defeat of Walpole's Government, furnishes a long list of grievances against the fallen minister.

Lord Bristol complains of the "ungrateful treatment of Lords Argyle, Cobham, Stairs, and Westmoreland," the setting-up of septennial Parliaments, frauds and impositions on the public "being screened and protected rather than exemplarily punished," "the votes of credit and confidence yearly passed without limitation or account," and the improper employment of the sinking fund. He is still more angry with the excise scheme, the Register Bill for seamen, and the rejection of the Bill for limiting the number of placemen in the House of Commons. "Then," he continues,

"the warr which was so long injudiciously and impolitically delay'd, and since reluctantly declared, how very uncompromising an earnest was it of its being intended to be carried on with vigour to send Admiral Vernon to America (the only sensible part we cou'd annoy Spain in) with six ships only, and without one land-soldier on board them!"

The letter is of some historical interest as it faithfully reflects the views of the great body of Englishmen, both Whigs and Tories, at that time.

In private life Lord Bristol was one of the most amiable of men. His deep affection for his wife remained unchanged to the end of her life, though he sometimes justly complained of the manner in which she wasted her time and health in the pursuit of frivolous pleasures. To his children he was a most indulgent parent, notwithstanding the fact that many of them were a constant source of grief and anxiety to him. He found consolation, however, in the love and admiration which he felt for his eldest son by his second wife, John, Lord Hervey, of whose successful career his father was extremely proud. In the letter to Lord Hervey from which we quoted above, Lord Bristol writes:—

"My poor old head being like my heart ready to burst, I can say no more but, as this day reminds me (birthday), to bless God for having given me such a son; and I hope you will never forget to thank him as you ought for such uncommon talents as it hath pleased him to endow you with."

Lord Hervey's marriage with Mary Lepell was another source of pleasure to his father, and after Lady Bristol's death in 1741,

Lady Hervey's visits to Ickworth were the chief consolation of Lord Bristol's latter days. Lord Hervey's career is too well known to require any description. Undoubtedly he was a man of ability, but though more observant of public decorum than some of his brothers, he was equally unprincipled and unworthy of his father's affection. Lord Hervey died in 1743, and Lord Bristol survived him till January, 1751.

The contents of these volumes refer frequently, as is natural, to family matters, but we learn a good deal also of political and social life and of the gossip of the Court, while our attention is constantly arrested by the occurrence of great and famous names.

A few words must be said first about the diary, which, though the editor calls it meagre, contains some suggestive information. There is a curious entry in March, 1703: "I went from London to Newmarket with ye Duke of Bolton, Lord Hartington and Jacob Tonson." Old Jacob was certainly a member of the Kit Cat Club, though not without protest, we believe, on behalf of some of the members; but an expedition to Newmarket in such fashionable company must have been a great feather in his cap and must have mortified Bernard Linton, who was always extremely jealous of his rival's social success.

Most of the important events of the day are alluded to in the diary, and there are mentions of the victories of Blenheim and Ramilies. Lord Bristol was a friend and great admirer of Marlborough, with whom he occasionally corresponded, and it was to the Duchess Sarah that he owed his first step in the peerage. There is a strange account in June, 1716, of an attack in the Strand, by some officers of the Guards, on Lord Bristol's coach, recalling the exploits of the Mohocks of the previous reign. The perpetrators of this outrage were apprehended, and ordered to be brought before a court-martial; but they apologized to Lord Bristol, and through his intercession with the king they were pardoned. In 1720 we read of the marriage of John Hervey with Miss Lepell on April 21st. This date was not hitherto known, and the editor gives us, moreover, an interesting account of the Lepell family, which was not of French origin, as has been generally supposed. There is one entry in the diary referring to Dr. Arbuthnot, but only as connected with some mortgage on the Hervey property. With singularly few exceptions, Lord Bristol's friends were all good Whigs.

In 1723 we read in the diary for April 15:

"Munday, my daughter Hervey was deliver'd of a daughter, and named Le Pelle. Mr. William Pulteney [sic], my wife, and Mrs. Brooke answerd for her."

Pulteney's name occurs again a few pages later:—

"1731, Jan' 25, Munday, my son Lord Hervey upon the justest provocations sent a challenge to his till then suppos'd friend, Mr. William Pulteney, and fought a duel with him in St. James's Park."

The controversy was first begun by Lord Hervey's attack on Pulteney in 'Sedition and Defamation Displayed,' to which was prefixed a very bitter "Dedication to the

Patrons of the *Craftsman*," referring, of course, to Bolingbroke and Pulteney. The latter replied to the pamphlet in terms so offensive that Lord Hervey was obliged to send a challenge, and he displayed great courage on the field. There is a contemporary caricature representing the pair hotly engaged in the fight, while Walpole is looking on in keen enjoyment of the scene. He was generally supposed to have instigated the whole affair.

Lord Bristol's letters, which range from 1692 to December, 1750, the month before his death, are not without merit. Intended solely for the persons to whom they are addressed, they express directly and clearly the opinions of the writer, showing at the same time both shrewdness and common sense, with some knowledge of the world. Lord Bristol was too fond, however, of indulging in long quotations, and as he nearly always writes from Ickworth or Newmarket his news is made up of domestic incidents or of accounts of matches on the turf. Lady Bristol's letters are chiefly from London, from Richmond when in waiting with the Court, or from Bath, and she furnishes a fund of gossip and anecdotes mixed up with vivacious comments on the events of the day. We hear a good deal, too, in Lady Bristol's letters of her wretched health, and it is to be feared that occasionally she indulged in rather exaggerated accounts of her ailments, for they generally yielded to treatment at the prospect of a ball or rout. Lady Bristol's complaints of her sufferings sometimes remind the reader irresistibly of Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's letter to her husband after the famous ball at Gaunt House, although the characters and circumstances of the two ladies are, of course, entirely different. But Lady Bristol is nearly always amusing, as can easily be shown by a few extracts from her letters, selected entirely at hazard. On May 5th, 1702, she writes that Godolphin is named Lord Treasurer, and that the new secretaries are Lord Nottingham and Sir Charles Hedges. The House of Commons has voted an address of thanks "for the praying for the Princess Sophia." Lord Marlborough has been unwell. On the 7th she writes that Sir George Rooke is going to sea in the place of Lord Pembroke; the Duke of Grafton and Lord Charlemont are to marry Lady Normanby's two daughters, and "Lady M. Egerton is to have my Lord Byren"; a few lines on, she adds:—

"I have been mightily asked to go to May-Fair to-day, which everybody now runs mad after; I don't know a body that is not gone to-day."

Lord Marlborough is better, and starts for the scene of war next day. In August, 1703, she has a swollen gum and cheek. Sir Richard Blackmore is called in, and one thinks with wonder of a gumboil being lanced by the author of so many folio volumes of verse. In the same letter a reference is made to the Duke of Monmouth's wedding as certain. Some years after Monmouth's death, his widow was married again to Lord Cornwallis. He died in 1698, and there were now (1703) rumours of a third marriage. She was fifty years of age.

In April, 1709, Lord Bristol writes to his wife: "Parson Grove of Chevington has desired me to write to you to know when the

queen touches next, he having a wife who wants it." Lady Bristol ascertained from Lady Sunderland that the queen had promised to touch before going to Windsor, but "till her hand is well 'tis uncertain the time of her touching." Her Majesty was probably suffering from her old enemy the gout, and it is sad to reflect on divine rights being thus interfered with by such a commonplace cause. In April, 1711, Lady Bristol tells her husband of the formation of the new ministry with Harley as Treasurer. Several other names of statesmen are suggested as likely to receive office, and in one case she was right when she mentioned Mr. Benson as the probable Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In April, 1713, Lady Bristol writes:—

"There is not one word of news, nor nothing spoke of but Mr. Addison's fine play [Cato], which I am to go to this day with ye Duchess of Cleveland, Lady Ann Hervey, and Lady Thomond; we shall be free from the crowd by being in ye stage box, els I durst not have venterd."

Another mention of Addison occurs in July, 1719, when Lady Bristol writes from Richmond of

"hearing a description of Mr. Addison's death, who prov'd himself a second Cato; the particulars are too moving for me to write at this time, but I had no patience to see his play burlesqued as it was last night for the entertainment of their Royal Highnesses; I need not give you any other description of it than telling you who acted; Cato by Dicky Norris, Juba by Penktheman [sic], Marcia by young Wilkes, Lucia by Shepherd, Porcius by Fieldhouse, and the rest suitable; their audience was much too good for them, for there was a great many people of quality."

In a letter from Bath in August, 1721, we get a glimpse of "poor Gaye" (*sic*), who was "exceeding maloncholy for the death of his frind, Lord Warwick [Addison's stepson], who dyd (as they say) without a will; so all goes to Lady Betty, his aunt, who married a country attorney, and poor Rich, of our famelly, is an earl without a groat." Another well-known character, Col. Chartres, was sojourning at the same fashionable watering-place, and it is not surprising to read of heavy losses occurring at that time in the gambling rooms.

In 1724 we hear of "Duke" Disney dining with the Court at Richmond. Disney had belonged to the Society of Brothers, and was intimate with Pope and Swift. We are rather surprised at finding in these volumes several letters from Lord Bristol to Mrs. de la Rivière Manley. That lady was for some time notoriously living under the protection of Alderman Barber, and, moreover, she was well known to have been a contributor to the Tory *Examiner*. She was now, however, no longer young, and she seems to have got into Lord Bristol's good graces by writing some verses in praise of his wife. Lord Bolingbroke's return from exile in May, 1723, "with his Majesty's pardon in his pocket," is duly recorded. Some years later Lord Hervey's quarrel with that "little poysous adder Pope," as Lord Bristol calls him, excited that nobleman's indignation; but in 1750, after the poet's death, Lord Bristol confesses that he finds "little or no entertainment from any performance of that kind [poetry] since those of Mr. Pope's." On one occasion

Lady Bristol speaks quite casually of stopping on her way to London at the inn at Hockerill, and being handed out of the carriage by Sir Robert Walpole and Bubb Dodington. We hear constantly of Lady Betty Germaine, and of Lady Suffolk, who, we are not surprised to hear, soon gained Lady Bristol's affection and friendship. There is, in fact, scarcely a person of note of those days who does not somehow or other come before us in these volumes.

We have left but little space for Lord Bristol's book of expenses, though it contains a mass of entertaining information which we should like to discuss. In the entry for October 19th, 1715, we read, "Paid Charles Mather for gold snuff box for my son Carr, 19l. 14s. 6d." Charles Mather, the toyman, was rendered famous in his day by a chance mention in the *Spectator*. We must quote one more item of Lord Bristol's expenses:—

"Sept. 5, 1741. Gave my granddaughters Emely and Caroline for singing a duo on my birthday to each a piece of 5 moydores Portugal coin, in all 13l. 10s. 0d."

It is stated in the editor's preface that, some seventy and odd years later, Lord Arthur Hervey, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, was taken as a child to Brighton to see these two ladies. Eighty years after this visit Lord Arthur himself died in 1894. "So there is but one link," writes Mr. S. H. A. Hervey, the editor, "between one born in 1665, in the early years of Charles II., and one who dies in 1894 in the latter years of Queen Victoria."

There have been other examples of longevity in the Hervey family. We remember to have heard it stated many years ago by the first Marquis of Bristol, who died in 1859, that he had seen and conversed with an officer who had served in the bodyguard of James II.

We cannot conclude without thanking Mr. Hervey for these interesting volumes. The task of editing and seeing them through the press must have been extremely laborious, but he will, we are sure, be rewarded by the gratitude of a large portion of the reading public.

DANTE LITERATURE.

Dante: his Times and his Work. By Arthur John Butler. (Innes & Co.)
Giornale Dantesco. Diretto da G. L. Pascerini. Anno I. (Venice, Olschki.)

WHEN readers see the name of Mr. Butler on a book relating to Dante, they know that they can count upon a good one—sound in scholarship, temperate in opinion, and raising many points which deserve to be raised. Such is the case in the present instance. Mr. Butler's volume is mainly compounded from magazines, and is only intended, so he says, for those who are beginning a study of the great poet. Modest as is the claim here made, Mr. Butler furnishes none the less a good deal of information on important matters, and this in a quite readable form. His chapters are seven in number: The Thirteenth Century, Guelfs and Ghibellines (and here he takes occasion to deny that the Queen of England bears any such surname as Guelf), Dante's Early Days, Florentine Affairs till Dante's Exile, Dante's Exile, The Commedia, and The Minor

Works (some of which might well be major works for any one else). There are also two appendices: Some Hints to Beginners, and Dante's Use of Classical Literature. This is really an extensive and a highly serviceable programme, and it has been well filled up. The analysis of the 'Commedia' is insufficient, saying quite as much as is needed on this scale. It is, however, disappointing to find no mention of that rather unaccountable personage Matilda, who appears in the closing cantos of the 'Purgatorio.' Mr. Butler must have *some* opinion about her, and we wish he had specified it.

Mr. Butler in his preface makes a pertinent remark about Dante's "apparent disregard of the 'lower classes'"; and it would be well for some person to take up this point systematically, and record the result. It must under any conditions be remembered that the scheme of the 'Commedia' is one which does not allow much scope for notice of the lower classes. Dante had to name such persons as were known to him either directly or by fame, and such as his reader would have some notion about: a person thoroughly obscure, whether virtuous or vicious, could hardly be included. The Heaven of Heavens contains some members of the lower classes—for instance, the Apostles; but it would have been no use for Dante to say that he saw "Monna Berta and Ser Martino," whether in Hell, Purgatory, or Paradise, for the contemporary reader, and still more the reader of after ages, would simply have rejoined, "Who were they?" It must further be remembered that Dante, by a highly summary exercise of his own will and discretion, provides for an enormous proportion of the human race in that exceedingly uncomfortable region, the Vestibule of Hell—all those who "visser senza infamia e senza lodo." This must certainly account for a very large number of the lower classes—one might almost surmise, for all and sundry of them who were not, in act and in heart, eminently virtuous or vicious Christians. All the commonplace non-Christians must be there, as well as all the commonplace Christians; and when one reflects upon the increase which must have accrued to the population of the Vestibule in even a single generation from a single country—say China—one sees that Dante has made adequate, though rather ruthless, provision for the lower classes. Not a single Chinaman can be in his Heaven or his Purgatory—nor yet in his Hell, unless the person was guilty of one of the crimes, or much addicted to one of the vices, which Minos sentences in Hell. That matter of the Vestibule—occupying as it does only a small space in the poem—has, perhaps, been hardly enough considered by commentators. It seems to show that, according to Dante's view, the vast majority of the human race—shall we say nineteen-twentieths of it?—are not tormented in Hell, nor chastened in Purgatory, nor blest in Paradise, but greatly, and (from our modern point of view) cruelly and wantonly, teased in the Vestibule. This is a view quite extraneous to Roman Catholic dogma, and is one of the points which strongly suggest to an unprepossessed mind that Alighieri intended his poem to stand as a symbolic presentation of the human soul in its mundane relations, not less than as an explana-

tion of his conception concerning the destination of the same soul in a world beyond the grave. And, again, as to the "lower classes," we should not forget that in one of his canzoni, commented on in the 'Convito,' he lays it down absolutely that every virtuous man or woman is a noble man or woman—

È gentilezza dovunque virtute—

a breadth of view highly suited to a Christian, but rather astonishing in a public personage of the thirteenth century; and it thus appears that he made no real distinction whatever between the lower classes and the upper. Even Shakespeare lagged enormously behind Dante in this respect.

To turn to another point: Mr. Butler, in his second appendix, most properly says that Dante, in his 'Hell,' treats the fabulous creations of ancient mythology as if they were real entities, such as Charon, Furies, Centaurs, Geryon, &c.; and he remarks upon a certain balance of credence awarded throughout the 'Commedia' to Christian and to classical authority. Mr. Butler's observations are perfectly just, and they go as far as anything we have seen on the subject; but we are inclined to go a step further and to ask, Why should not Dante have believed that the account given by Virgil of the infernal regions was as accurate as any account of the celestial regions to be found in the Christian Scriptures, as, for instance, in the Apocalypse? A heathen, although excluded from all knowledge of Paradise and even of Purgatory (we take no account for the moment of such exceptional instances as Ripheus and Cato), had just the same opportunity as a Christian of knowing what there was in Hell, and even more opportunity in proportion to the number of experts; the opportunity being just this, that he was certain to go thither or to the Vestibule himself, and that all his ancestors and deceased connexions were in one or the other already. It seems to us quite conceivable that Dante may have entertained as real a belief in Charon in one part of Hell as in Satan in another, or in an angel in Purgatory. If an objector were to reply, "Dante certainly cannot have been so simple as to believe that Charon was other than a mythologic and allegorical personage," we should be somewhat inclined to inquire, "But then what assurance have we that he did not apprehend a considerable measure of allegory in his Satan and his angel?"

Like other recent investigators, Mr. Butler is not much disposed to believe in the old traditions about Dante's career; he holds, for instance, that the poet can only be shown to have gone on one embassy, and that to the small Tuscan town of San Gimignano. He has faith in a real Beatrice, and this the Beatrice Portinari of Boccaccio—a point to which we shall recur later on.

It is difficult to acquiesce wholly in an analogy which Mr. Butler raises between the allegorical interpretation given to certain canzoni in Alighieri's 'Convito,' and the mystical meaning which has been assigned to Solomon's 'Song of Songs.' Dante tells us plainly that his canzoni, which wear the appearance of being love-poems, are really occupied with philosophy and other abstruse matters. It is, indeed, possible that Dante may have chosen to tell a deliberate and

diffuse untruth upon this subject; but the interpretation which he himself put upon his own poems must stand on a very different footing from the interpretation which some patristic or some mediæval writer fastened upon a Hebrew poem written centuries before the Christian era. The one is evidence, and exceedingly strong evidence; the other is mere supposition, and perhaps mere wire-drawing.

There is another small point upon which we dissent from Mr. Butler. The famous phrase of Mosca de' Lamberti, inciting to the assassination of Buondelmonte, was "Capo ha cosa fatta," which our author translates as "A thing done hath an end." We understand it, and we think all Italians understand it, as meaning "A thing done hath a beginning"—Do the thing, and let its consequences ensue; or (as an English phrase might express it), Once for all, set the ball rolling.

Mr. Butler, in his first appendix, furnishes a brief but not uninteresting account of how he himself first "took to" Dante; it runs as follows:—

"The present writer began Dante with very little knowledge of Italian, but knowing French and Latin pretty well. Being in Florence one day, he went to a bookstall, and bought for one *lira* a secondhand copy of a little text published in 1811, and began to puzzle out bits here and there with the help of a small dictionary. In the following winter he went through the whole poem in Bianchi's edition with a friend, aided by various of the older commentaries. Then he took to reading the poem by a canto or two at a time, in bed, without notes or dictionary, and went through it two or three times in this way, at last beginning to feel that he would like to know something about it. Probably a course of this kind, spread in a rather desultory fashion over several years, would hardly suit every student. Nevertheless it has in its general features some merits. In the first place, the only way to learn is to find for yourself where the difficulties are; and this can be done most effectually by beginning with the minimum of help."

We have now done with one good Dante book, in English; and we proceed to another, in Italian, which, though by its nature far more miscellaneous and unequal, is also good in many respects. From such a work as the *Giornale Dantesco* it would, perhaps, be practically impossible to exclude crotchetters, who come forward with some pet notion of their own, which the experienced mind pronounces (most likely) to be nugatory or cavilling or perverse. But contributions of this kind do not predominate in the *Giornale Dantesco*, the organ of the Società Dantesca Italiana, having its headquarters in Florence. The first year's publication forms a very large-sized volume of no fewer than 616 pages, so that a great amount of varied matter is presented to the reader. Here are four articles which we regard as more especially important: Dr. Scartazzini on Beatrice Portinari; Ireneo Sanesi and F. Ronchetti on the same subject, from the opposite point of view; and Dr. L. F. Guelfi on 'The Moral Structure of Dante's Hell.' This last is a well-reasoned and truly valuable treatise, tracing the close analogy of Alighieri to St. Thomas Aquinas; and it is, indeed, sufficient to throw most previous investigations a good deal into the shade, and to form the best starting-point

for all future students. It is too much a matter of detail to be here summarized; and we prefer to present a brief abstract of Dr. Scartazzini's article.

Scartazzini holds (as Dantists are already aware) that there was a real woman whom the youthful Dante loved in all purity, and of whom he speaks under the name of Beatrice. But he also holds that the statement first put forward by Boccaccio, that this woman was Beatrice, daughter of Folco Portinari and wife eventually of Simon de' Bardi, is untrue; and for the following reasons: 1. The circumstances specified in the 'Vita Nuova' make it probable that Dante, so far from giving the correct Christian name of the girl and woman he loved, would have heedfully concealed it. 2. The Portinari family came from Fiesole into Florence, and Dante, in the 'Inferno,' expresses contemptuous rancour against families of that class. 3. The families of Alighieri and Portinari were close neighbours in Florence, and Dante's story that he first saw Beatrice when each was about nine years of age, and that at the age of eighteen he first heard her voice, is incredible in the case of so close a neighbour. 4. Folco Portinari died on December 31st, 1289, Dante's Beatrice on June 19th, 1290. Dante speaks of the death of his Beatrice as following the death of his Beatrice's father; but the number of incidents which he details between those two events cannot be brought into so brief a compass as five months and a half—therefore the father of Dante's Beatrice was not Folco Portinari. 5. Beatrice Portinari did undoubtedly marry Simon de' Bardi before January 15th, 1288, possibly as early as 1283; therefore, if Dante loved Beatrice Portinari de' Bardi, he loved during some years a married woman, which is not consistent with the moral tone of his writings. To this fifth objection no extreme weight can be attached; the others are certainly so far substantial as to merit very careful consideration, and from Messrs. Sanesi and Ronchetti they obtain it, with a result which many will deem to leave the question in suspense.

In an article by Dr. Prompt, 'The Contradictions in Dante,' we observe a very extraordinary blunder; it must be a mere slip of the pen, but ought not to have been suffered to appear printed in a *Giornale Dantesco*. He speaks of Paolo and Francesca reading the romance of Tristram and Yseult, whereas we all know that it was the very different romance of Launcelot and Guinevere.

We are glad to notice (p. 425) that towards November last the house of Dante in Florence was declared by a royal decree to be a national monument. It will apparently be used for the future meetings of the Società Dantesca Italiana.

General Lee of the Confederate Army. By Fitzhugh Lee, his Nephew and Cavalry Commander. (Chapman & Hall.)

It is difficult to assign General Robert Lee a fitting place among the rulers of armies, but at the least he must be placed high among commanders of the second rank. Many, indeed, who realize his difficulties would be inclined to assign him a posi-

tion among generals of the first class. Be that as it may, he was undoubtedly a pure patriot, a good man, and a distinguished soldier. From his own pen we have had nothing concerning his career and campaigns. It had been his intention to record the deeds of his soldiers, but death intervened to prevent the execution of his plan. A life of this eminent leader by one who was not only his nephew, but held a high command under him, is a welcome and valuable contribution to the history of the great Civil War in the United States.

Robert Lee was born January 19th, 1807, and at the age of eighteen he entered West Point. Four years later he graduated second in a class of forty-six. In 1836 he was a captain, and in the Mexican war, as is well known, he greatly distinguished himself. Some years subsequently he was appointed to the office of Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. In 1855, two new regiments of cavalry having been raised, Lee was named lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd Cavalry, Albert Sidney Johnston being the colonel. It is probable that in no other army would an engineer captain be promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment of horse, but Lee was a good rider and a good horsekeeper, and being an energetic man soon picked up cavalry drill. When the war of secession had become imminent, Mr. Lincoln, on the recommendation of General Scott, sought to retain Lee on the side of the Union, and the bribe was tempting, being no less than the command of the field army. Lee, however, considered that his allegiance was first due to the sovereign state of Virginia, of which he was a citizen, and, refusing the position, resigned his commission. Two days later he proceeded to Richmond, where he was offered, and accepted, the command of the Virginian forces with the rank of major-general.

From that date a hundred books have chronicled his deeds. Incidentally, the book before us describes some of the doings and characteristics of Lee's famous lieutenant Stonewall Jackson. General Ewell, it is related, once said he admired Jackson's genius, but "he never saw one of his couriers approach him without expecting an order to storm the North Pole." What Lee thought of Jackson may be gathered from his remark, "Had I had Stonewall Jackson at Gettysburg, I would have won a great victory." Of McClellan, General Lee entertained a high opinion, describing him as the most intellectual of all the Federal generals. He was, however, pedantic and slow, and had always an eye to his political advancement. Moreover, he was unpleasantly boastful. For instance, in the middle of the battle of Antietam he telegraphed to General Halleck: "We are in the midst of the most terrible battle of the war—perhaps of history!"

General Grant is thus described by the author:—

"He was thirty-nine years old when he confronted Lee, and was not to be despised as a commander. He was fortunate in being placed in command at a time when the resources of men and means of the Confederacy were smaller than ever before, and his peculiar direct tactics could be employed in consequence of superiority

in numbers, for he admitted to Meade he never manoeuvred. With two hostile armies of approximate strength, commanded by Lee and Grant in a campaign demanding a high order of military sagacity and a familiarity with strategic science, the chances of success would be with Lee. The Union chief had, however, many excellent qualities for a soldier. He was taciturn, sturdy, plucky, not afraid of public responsibility, or affected by public opinion. There was no ostentation in his position, and to an outsider he was not as showy as a corporal of the guard. Meade had a Solferino flag with a golden eagle in a silver wreath for his headquarters. When General Grant first saw it unfurled, as they broke camp for the Wilderness campaign, he is reported to have said, 'What's this? Is Imperial Caesar anywhere about here?'"

At Cold Harbour Grant's tactics of direct attack were clearly illustrated. Lee had fortified his position till it was impregnable. Grant delivered his assault with nearly the whole of his force, which amounted to 113,000; but after an hour's fighting the Federals fell back without having ever reached the enemy's works. The Confederates sacrificed very few men; Grant described his own loss as heavy. It amounted to nearly 13,000. Yet after an hour or two of rest Grant ordered the attack to be repeated, and then it was seen that the belauded intelligence of the Federal soldier had its advantages or disadvantages—it depends how we regard the matter. The troops recognized the impossibility of success, and refused to move a step in advance. Grant himself after the war said: "Cold Harbour is the only battle I ever fought that I would not fight over again under the circumstances."

Probably there has been in history no more remarkable campaign, nor one more creditable to the commander of the weaker army, than the series of operations round Petersburg and Richmond, which lasted ten months. To these the author devotes a chapter; but they merit an entire volume. Ever cool, watchful, and sagacious, Lee sought to compensate for numerical inferiority by skilful strategic combinations, daring tactical enterprises, and the free use of the spade. Grant also had recourse to engineering, and, in addition to works of every description, contrived the huge mine placed underneath a salient in the lines at Petersburg. Several causes contributed to the failure of this enterprise. One clearly was the absence of gallant leading on the part of two of the divisional commanders, they sending their men, it is said, to the assault whilst remaining in a bomb-proof in the rear.

At the close of March, 1865, Lee had only thirty-three thousand bayonets to defend a line thirty-five miles in length, and consequently he became convinced that the further defence of Petersburg and Richmond had become impossible, and he began a desperate attempt to withdraw his army. It necessarily, and we may say fortunately, failed, for success would only have meant additional suffering and loss of life and the same ultimate result. The author has in simple yet effective language described the last agony of Lee's army and the dignity with which its commander accepted the decree of fate. He also bears testimony to the chivalrous bearing and conduct of Grant:—

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"General Grant's behaviour at Appomattox was marked by a desire to spare the feelings of his great opponent. There was no theatrical display; his troops were not paraded with bands playing and banners flying, before whose lines the enemy must march and stack arms. He did not demand Lee's sword, as is customary, but actually apologised to him for not having his own, saying it had been left behind in the wagon; promptly stopped salutes from being fired to mark the event, and the terms granted were liberal and generous."

In concluding our review of an interesting book, written in the best possible spirit, we have only one remark to make, viz., that it is to be regretted that two out of the three maps should be without a scale.

History of Dogma. By Dr. Adolf Harnack. Translated from the Third German Edition by Neil Buchanan. Vol. I. "Theological Translation Library." (Williams & Norgate.)

THAT a writer of so much ability and learning as Prof. Harnack should be unfortunate in his English translators is greatly to be deplored. We are none too well off for translations of the standard works of contemporary literature abroad, and the "History of Dogma," though brought to its conclusion scarcely more than five years ago, is now everywhere recognized as belonging to that category. While it is not, indeed, from its very nature, in all parts beyond criticism or dispute, no one will deny that it is a most remarkable performance, the product of immense erudition and a fine sympathetic insight into the intricacies of its subject. It is unrivalled in the combined breadth and depth of its treatment, and honourably distinguished by an entire freedom from sectarian bias. If we are to have a version of such a work in English, it is eminently desirable that it should be an adequate version, even though the work be already well known in its original form to scholars here and in America. Nor, if any of Prof. Harnack's minor writings are to be translated, is it at all the less desirable that the translation should be executed by thoroughly competent hands. It is true, as he declares in one of his prefaces, that a theological work obtains a place in the literature of the world only when it can be read in German and in English; but since most theologians worth consideration are—nay, must be—familiar with both languages, it is certainly better that there should be no translation at all than that any important treatise should be presented to the public in either country in a form inadequate, misleading, or incorrect. It cannot be too often repeated that translations are made for the benefit and instruction of those who are unable to read the original; and in the case of an historical or scientific work a bad translation not only gives the reader or purchaser grounds for strong complaint, but it also does the author a manifest injustice. If the language of a book is clear and precise, to translate it faithfully, not according to the letter, but, what is a very different thing, according to the spirit and meaning of the letter, is by no means an impossible task; though we may readily grant that it is rarely performed with complete success, chiefly because those who

possess the requisite combination of intelligence, honesty, and perseverance are disposed to employ it on efforts of their own. Unluckily every hack-writer is held to be endowed with these qualities, and the result is that most translations are exceedingly poor. It will hardly be disputed that to turn a good writer into a bad one in the process of rendering his work is to do him an injury.

Two of Prof. Harnack's minor writings have already come into the hands of English translators, in each case with a result that must be pronounced very unsatisfactory. Of the *Grundriss* or outline of his "History" an American version was recently attempted by Mr. Edwin K. Mitchell, of Hartford Theological Seminary. Mr. Mitchell is doubtless a serious student, but he furnished a fine example of the truth that no one can make a proper translation from a foreign tongue who possesses a deficient knowledge of his own. His version was in general vague and *bizarre*, and often, indeed, quite unintelligible; nor can any one who read it fail to derive amusement from the recollection of its strange phrases. A writer who held that "pneumatic scribblings" was a fair rendering of words which meant "spiritual literature" proved himself utterly unfitted for his task. Not so lamentable, but in its way equally inadequate, was the endeavour of a popular novelist to translate Prof. Harnack's pamphlet on the Apostles' Creed. The pamphlet was a mere sketch, written in a masterly style for a special purpose. It raised an extraordinary storm, and Mrs. Humphry Ward presented it in an English dress to a monthly review, with some comments of her own by way of introduction. Unlike Mr. Mitchell's, her version was in creditable English; but its ten pages were unhappily defaced by a considerable number of mistakes, some of them obviously due to imperfect acquaintance with German idiom, others to lack of familiarity with the subject; so that not only was Prof. Harnack's clear exposition frequently obscured, but he was once or twice made to express a meaning far removed from that which he intended to convey.

Mr. Buchanan's enterprise is, of course, of a more ambitious kind, for he has essayed the task of translating a work in three large volumes, extending altogether to some two thousand pages, plentifully garnished with long notes in small type. He deserves to be congratulated, if only for his courage and perseverance, and for his modesty in not writing a prologue; but, alas! these qualities are insufficient to make him a master in the art of translation. It is with pain and regret that we find ourselves compelled to recognize that so much labour has not, as regards the volume before us, been attended with better results. His version purports to be literal, and is, in fact, very wooden; he fails to render Prof. Harnack's style, and the substitute which he provides is not graceful; his mistakes are neither few nor trivial. He begins a career of inaccuracy even in the prefaces. The author observes that as we possess no history of the relation between the theological ideas of Christianity and contemporary philosophy, and no exact knowledge of the nomenclature of Hellenistic philosophy in its development up to the fourth century,

his undertaking is open to a serious objection: "gegen das Erscheinen eines Lehrbuchs der Dogmengeschichte in der gegenwärtigen Zeit kann ein schwer wiegender Einwurf erhoben werden." Mr. Buchanan, misunderstanding the German, which is very simple, and not perceiving the force of the context, actually makes him say the contrary, namely, that "there can be no great objection to the appearance of a textbook at the present moment." Again, in the preface to the English edition Prof. Harnack declares, in reference to the common inquiry as to the "Standpunkt" of an historian, not that "there is no room for" such a question, but that that is not the way to put it: "bei geschichtlichen Darstellungen sollte man nicht so fragen."

Turning to the text itself, we come upon a curious infelicity in Mr. Buchanan's rendering of the headline of the first chapter; and with words occupying so prominent a position he might well have been more careful. "The Idea and Task of the History of Dogma" has a curious sound. What the "idea" of a history may mean we will not pause to discuss. The German is "Begriff." Any dictionary will of course give us "idea" as a possible meaning of the word; but a consideration of the contents of the chapter, and a little acquaintance with the terms ordinarily used by historians, might have suggested a rendering which would be quite as easy and also have the merit of being intelligible. "Begriff" in its simplest sense means that which is "begriffen"; and what the History of Dogma "begriff" is what it handles or comprises; in other words, its subject, scope, or compass. Similarly with "task" or "Aufgabe"; we commonly speak, not of the task of a history, but of its object or purpose. Instead, then, of "Idea and Task" Mr. Buchanan would have done more justice to his author, and been of greater assistance to his readers, if he had described the introductory chapter as determining the "Scope and Object of the History of Dogma." However, we read in the second line that this history "has for its object the dogmas of the Church"; and Mr. Buchanan evidently supposes that "Object" in German, as applied to a history, may properly be rendered by the same word in English. "Object" here is what we express by "subject-matter" or "theme," and Prof. Harnack is simply making the preliminary observation that the dogmas of the Church are the theme of his history. Further on in the same page it is stated that while no hard-and-fast line can be drawn between the periods of the origin and the development of these dogmas, we shall have to look "for the final point of division" to the time when an article of faith was first made an *articulus constitutivus ecclesie* and universally enforced, i.e., about 300 A.D., when the doctrine of the Logos was everywhere accepted. As Prof. Harnack declares immediately afterwards that dogmas were set up in the Greek Church as late as the year 787, and in the Roman even in our own day, it is clear that there is a blunder somewhere. To use the words "final point of division" of the first of a long series of like phenomena conveys no meaning whatever, or, at least, a highly ambiguous one. By "der entscheidende Einschnitt" Prof. Harnack obviously

understands the point, moment, or crisis in the life of a dogma which is "decisive, definitive, or all-important" for its history. In the extract from Weizsäcker in the note on p. 2 it would be more accurate to read "state of constant development" rather than "process of continuous development," as well as more elegant, seeing that "continuous process" occurs in the previous line. On p. 3, and indeed *passim*, Mr. Buchanan mistakes the force of "respective," a word of very frequent occurrence in the original. On p. 4 Prof. Harnack is made to say that "the doctrines of faith have different meanings on different matters in the Protestant and in the Catholic Churches." What he really says is that they are in quite a different case, "dass es mit den Dogmen....eine ganz andere Bewandtniss hat." On p. 5 he does not say that while the Eastern Church never got beyond the first stage in the development of dogma, "it has to a large extent enriched dogma ritually and mystically"; but that the dogmas of this church became increasingly rich in their ecclesiastical and mystical aspect. On p. 7 it was not a "summary," but a "number" (Summe) of *articuli fidei*, which Melanchthon substituted for the faith. Nor can *Consolatoren* mean "refuters." To justify such a meaning Mr. Buchanan, in quoting the title of a work cited, transforms *Consolation* into "Konfutation." On p. 9 Mr. Buchanan, mistaking the meaning of *stilgerecht*, makes nonsense of an important passage in which Prof. Harnack characterizes the three styles of architecture in the history of dogma—that of Origen, that of Augustine, and that of the Reformers. The work of the latter two is by no means, he declares, to be regarded as a new building or as the extension of an old one, but "als ein compliciter und daher keineswegs stilgerechter Umbau"—as an edifice that has been rebuilt, complex in its character, and therefore by no means uniform or correct in its style. Mr. Buchanan describes it as "by no means in harmony with former styles"; which completely misses the distinction on which Prof. Harnack is insisting. Mr. Buchanan calls it a "perception"; but he fails to perceive it. On the same page we are told that it lies in the nature of theology to desire "to make its object intelligible"; where, again, "Object" is mistranslated; and the error is repeated wherever the word occurs. On p. 13 Mr. Buchanan varies his rendering of "Begriff der Dogmengeschichte" by calling it "the conception of the history"; this is not an improvement, especially when we find that on p. 14 he gives the same meaning to the word *Fassung*, which means, rather, "wording" or "definition." On p. 17 we are told that dogma gave "excellent expression" to the religious conceptions contained in Greek philosophy and in the Gospel; "Auf einen vorzüglichen Ausdruck bringen" means to "give special or pre-eminent expression." A few lines further down "die Welt zu erkennen" means "to understand the world," not "to know" it. In speaking on p. 18 of the transformation of the Christian faith into dogma, which is explained by "der geistige Charakter der christlichen Religion," it is clear that *geistig* should here be rendered "intellectual" rather than "spiritual," since the context and the note thereto lay stress on its scientific and rational

aspect. On p. 20 Mr. Buchanan makes a blunder in his English when he writes that deviations from a particular doctrine of Protestantism "are borne comparatively easy."

So much for the first twenty pages of Mr. Buchanan's translation. To judge by the number and the character of the mistakes to be found in them, it is not probable that the remaining 344 pages are entirely free from serious inaccuracy, or that the results of a scrutiny could be adequately reported in a few more columns of this journal. In the hope, however, that Mr. Buchanan might improve as he went on, and in the desire to give him every consideration, we have examined his version of a long and very important note on pp. 68 and 69, dealing with the extent to which the contents of the Christian faith can be historically explained. Here if anywhere, since so much depends on the exact words, the translator should have striven to render his author's meaning faithfully. Prof. Harnack tells us that some representatives of Pharisaism attempted to concentrate the law on the fundamental moral commandments, and that Jesus entered fully into the view of the law thus attempted. This view, says Mr. Buchanan, "comprehended it as a whole and traced it back to the disposition"; which is sheer nonsense. The German is "welche dasselbe als ein Ganze auffasste und auf die Gesinnung zurückging." It is obvious that the latter words are grammatically incapable of the interpretation assigned to them; they simply mean that it was a man's general feeling towards the law which was to be regarded, and not the observance of particular enactments; in short, that the appeal was to be made to the heart. Mr. Buchanan states that the Pharisees made room in their theology for new ideas, and in relation to the law "they have already pondered the question" whether submission to its main contents was not sufficient; as if they had done so yesterday. "Nicht lediglich eine Folge" does not mean "not a mere result," but "not entirely a result," and the error spoils the point of Prof. Harnack's remark on the change which came about after the destruction of the Temple. He tells us that while Pharisaism alone offers a parallel to many of the elements of Jesus's preaching, it was bound to supply at the same time the sharpest contrast to it, "dass der schärfste Gegensatz aus ihm hervorgehen musste." Mr. Buchanan destroys this sentence by taking "musste" as the present tense. We shall find, he writes, that "parallels can be found only in Pharisaism, but at the same time that the sharpest contrasts must issue from it." The next sentence in the English is quite unintelligible, because Mr. Buchanan translates *Verkünnung* as "decay," and connects a neuter relative pronoun with a feminine substantive. Then certain attempts are said to be "rightly, briefly, and tersely rejected," of which the rejection was, "very properly, short and to the point"—"kurz und bündig." Mr. Buchanan proceeds to state that particular hypotheses "may be regarded as definitely settled." If "settled" is intentionally used as slang, the translation is accurate though barbarous; but Mr. Buchanan ought to be aware that, in the language ordinarily used by educated persons, "to settle an hypo-

thesis" means to adopt it and put it into shape. The German is *erledigen*, which means precisely the opposite, namely, to dispose of it, to reject it. Nor is there much hope for a translator who could indite such a sentence as the following: "This with its historically not deducible power is the decisive thing."

The volumes of the "Theological Translation Library" purport to be issued under the editorial supervision of Prof. Cheyne, of Oxford, and Prof. Bruce, of Glasgow. These are eminent scholars; but it would be interesting to know how far they are aware of the quality of the work to which they have presumably given their approval. In an advertisement to the series the publishers state that "care will be taken to make the translations at once faithful to the original and good readable English." It is to be hoped that the remaining volumes may furnish a better example of the manner in which such an aim should be realized.

The Poems of William Drummond of Hawthornden. Edited, with a Memoir and Notes, by W. C. Ward. (Lawrence & Bullen.)

The name of Drummond of Hawthornden, according to Charles Lamb, "carries a perfume in the mention." The colder Hallam thinks that, as a sonneteer, he has received as much praise as he deserved. His present editor has pointed out, with unnecessary exuberance of proof, how much he owed to Petrarch and Marino on one side, to Plato on the other. Two clear plagiarisms from Shakespeare stand certainly to his account; and his indebtedness to Sidney is acknowledged by himself. Browne of the "Pastorals," according to Prof. Masson, comes closest to his manner; yet Browne is about the only poet near his time of whom there is no copy in his library. Drummond, in fact, was steeped in all the culture of his day. Purely national poetry, the last exponents of which were Dunbar, Lindsay, and their fellows, had been silenced in its higher flights by the virulence of political conflict and the harsh polemics of the Presbyterian régime. The lovers of intellectual freedom, of whom there must have been many (note the letter to Cunningham of Barns, who seems to have been expected to understand a philosophical exposition of the game of chess, and to possess the works of Vida and Marino), at that time turned their thoughts to England. It must be remembered that the union of the crowns encouraged the wider spirits of the time to look for an intellectual incorporation. "Compatriots," in Drummond's mouth, always means the inhabitants of the Greater Britain of his age. May not the fulsome panegyrics of "Forth Feasting," and the optimist poetic welcome to Charles I., which reads so sadly in the light of subsequent events, be attributed to this worthier motive, rather than to the conventional adulation which stirs the modern gorgo? Drummond and his loyalist peers, the courtly Alexander of Menstrie and the rest, could not foresee the regal folly which flung away a nation's devotion for an ecclesiastical "fad."

But the Scottish royalists of the first half of the seventeenth century were before their

time. Reams of paper—nay, seas of blood—had to be sacrificed before "Glasgow flourished," and cemented the unwilling fellowship of those whom God had joined together, in spite of human perversity. Mean time, the aspiration after union, which had so far been realized as to lead to the adoption of Southern English as a literary tongue, was crushed for nearly a century by the fierce retaliations of sect and faction.

Repose of spirit—moved only by the delicious anticipations of love, and hopeful presages of the peaceful glory of two nations, and showing itself most completely in the playful letters to "Alexis" (Alexander), to Drayton, and others, in the zest of literary research, and in the cordial interchange of experience with those who followed the Court, and were near the centre of the civilization of which the travelled gentleman and scholar could appreciate the flavour—marks the first period of Drummond's life and work.

Best companied when I am most alone would be the natural reflection of the thoughtful, stately young poet, who paced the paternal fields, the "dear wood, and you, sweet solitary place," or the pine grove where the fair Cunningham was wont to stroll,

Like the Idalian queen,
Her hair about her eyne,

when

Me here she first perceived, and here a morn
Of bright carnations did o'erspread her face.

Here he might recall the "sacred blush" and "the words, wise image of her mind," or, Platonically mystic, indulge the anamnestic fantasy of an antenatal union of souls. Already in his 'Moeliades,' that earlier 'Lycidas,' published three years before the poems in which his love and the desolation of his premature bereavement were embodied, he had touched the note which relieves in some degree the plaintiveness of the genuine lament which thrills through the second part of those poems. The lines beginning "Dear ghost, forgive these our untimely tears," indicate a very noble conception of the world beyond the grave, and a devout attitude of soul which informs with feeling the Platonic metaphysic and Ptolemaic, or Alphonsine, astronomical theories. These are further developed in the purely religious poems entitled 'Urania' and the 'Flowers of Sion,' the latter possibly the outcome of meditations suggested by the fire and famine in Edinburgh in 1623, a year which also saw the publication of his philosophical prose essay 'The Cypress Grove.'

Mr. Ward's introduction and notes to this edition enable the reader to trace the correspondence, so demonstrably genuine, between the productions and the life-history of the poet, the amount of his indebtedness to the models he had studied, and the public and political sympathies which (after the bizarre interlude in which he appears as bitten with the scientific tastes of Napier, and as patentee of "an-exibalistra," "glasses of Archimedes," and what not!) ranged him after 1630 as a royalist polemic and lampooner, a strenuous opponent, like his friend Montrose, of the self-seeking greed of the nobility, and the bitter intolerance of the swarm of Presbyterian divines. The note on the beautiful song beginning "If autumn

was," in which, in his most philosophical mood, he describes the vision of his dead mistress; that on the celebrated sonnet to sleep, which Mr. Ward compares with Marino's "O del silentio figlio e de la Notte"; the reference in the note to Sonnet viii., "Now while the night her sable veil hath spread," to Petrarch, Part I. Sonnet 131, "Or che'l ciel e la terra e'l vento tace"; and the exposition, in the note to Song I., of its "pleasant reminiscences of Sidney," may be instanced as examples of able criticism. In an appendix is printed the text of 'The Cypress Grove.' In another Mr. Ward happily disposes of Drummond's claims to the authorship of the 'Polemo-Middinie' ("the Midden-fight between Scotstarvet and Newbarns"), a coarse piece of humour more suited to the seventeenth century than the present, which seems satisfactorily traced (see *Notes and Queries*, September 5th, 1891) to one Samuel Colvil, a pamphleteer of sufficient obscurity. On this it may be remarked that, although there is nothing in Drummond's works to indicate either a facility in macaronic Latin or vernacular Scotch, he had (if Bishop Sage may be believed) a rough turn of Scottish humour, and the skilled in Scottish idioms may occasionally detect the nationality of this writer of generally excellent English.

Who hath not seen *into* her saffron bed

The morning's goddess mildly her repose?
is not a solitary instance. And the rhyming of "laws" and "waves" is reminiscent of an earlier century.

The achievements of Drummond as a political controversialist are foreign in some sense to his artistic reputation. Yet as no man's literary works were ever more sincerely the outcome of his inner life, it was judicious in the writer of a memoir to touch on such matters as the protest in the Balmerino affair, the 'Irene,' and other examples of the poet's position in regard to the politics of his time. He was an aristocrat by blood and conviction; yet no man was freer from the insolence which is the occasional bane of such leanings. He often risked much by plain speaking. The man who wrote to the king whom he accepted with the devotion of a clansman, "No prince, how great soever, can abolish pens, nor will the memorials of ages be extinguished by present power," was never less than a manly counsellor. And north of the Tweed, at least, the cavalier of that day was on the side of intellectual freedom.

NEW NOVELS.

Fidelis. By Ada Cambridge. 3 vols. (Hutchinson & Co.)

This is a good old-fashioned sort of novel which shows how solid worth, though hideously ugly, can by perseverance and literary talents triumphantly overcome every difficulty from disagreeable relations, and attain wealth, steam yachts, and a peerless bride. The best volume is certainly the first, in which the trials of the hero's troubled youth are told with much feeling, and it arouses a sympathy for him which is not destroyed even by the appallingly commonplace novels of which he is subsequently guilty. In the last two volumes there is a superfluity of padding and irrelevant incident; there is a want of

proportion in attempts at exactness about unimportant details which becomes wearisome; in fact, compression into two volumes might have vastly improved the story. Still it is a good wholesome novel, very readable with judicious skimming.

Cancelled Bonds. By Henry Cresswell. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

In 'Cancelled Bonds,' in spite of its occasional improbabilities and its undue length, Mr. Cresswell has produced a thoroughly engrossing novel. The mystery is kept artistically in the background, and diffuses an atmosphere of suspense, which is maintained with remarkable consistency throughout the story. But 'Cancelled Bonds' is much more than a novel of mystery. The real interest centres in the character of Rosamund Peyton, a thoroughly unconventional and original heroine, whom, in spite of her dangerous temper, it is impossible to help admiring for her transparent honesty. The kindly old fatalist Octavius Jaffray is also excellently drawn—indeed, all the characters have the merit of individuality—while Marmaduke Torres is a most engaging Philistine, whose courage and confidence in his choice of a wife are wholly admirable. After the heroine, the most striking portrait is that of the aged Mrs. Chevalier, who lives on alone in the house in which her son committed a murder, for which he was executed—a situation which Mr. Cresswell succeeds in divesting of its inherent improbability. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the recoveries of Rosamund from her broken arm and of Marmaduke from a stab which penetrates his breast to the depth of four inches are contrived with a rapidity rare in real life. Although the book is in the main of a somewhat sombre cast, the *amantium iræ* afford a certain amount of welcome relief. The *dénouement* is brought about by a device which may be described as an extremely modern variant on that of 'Romeo and Juliet,' and the reader cannot fail to be flattered by the way in which Mr. Cresswell lets him into a secret which is withheld both from hero and heroine.

A Great Responsibility. By Marguerite Bryant. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

AUTOCRATS are proverbially selfish, and Sir Cecil Lestrange was no exception to the rule when, by bringing up his granddaughter as a boy, he did his best to sacrifice her to the good of the property she was to inherit. Arthur Treconner, or, properly speaking, Lestrange, her very youthful tutor and guardian, being conscientious, is only too painfully aware of the impossible responsibility imposed upon him, and occupies three volumes with the futile effort not to marry his charming ward—who also proves to be his cousin. It is, indeed, no thanks to Sir Cecil's forethought that the very result he intended to bring about by such an arrangement is not frustrated. Cecil Lestrange, the petted heiress upon whom fortune smiles in a quite unheard-of manner, is, on the whole, a successful creation. Thanks to her upbringing, she remains almost to the end curiously unconscious of her sex, and behaves proportionately badly to her many admirers; but she is none the less a fresh and lovable young creature.

Though there are too many of them, the characters are all more or less carefully drawn and distinctive. José Chasseur and her brother Dick and the kindly figure of Lord Huntry are especially worthy of mention; and, indeed, with one or two exceptions, we move throughout in a pleasant circle of English society. The story is much too long and needlessly involved, but is well written, and refreshingly wholesome in tone.

The Burden of a Woman. By Richard Pryce. (Innes & Co.)

'THE BURDEN OF A WOMAN' is not much on the lines of Mr. Pryce's former stories. He has on this occasion gone to the rustic for his material and his types. They are mostly Welsh villagers in a small way of living, and the wives, daughters, and sisters of small farmers. There are no people of position or title excepting a Lady something or other, who occasionally drives her visitors through the village, when they—as in a Greek chorus—make flying comments on the lives of the humble, if not always respectable poor who figure in the drama. The yeoman farmer, the hero of the story, falls in love with the heroine, a quiet little stranger-woman, who takes in dressmaking, and minds along with her own the children of such as go a-marketing. This neat little person has had a "past"—not a very flagrant one, but the wife of the good Peter must be above reproach. The dressmaker's rival is a farmer's daughter with a temperament by no means tepid, who sets herself to discover the history. We have already given away too much of the simple machinery of the plot, and no further details shall be divulged. Suffice it to say Mr. Pryce has managed his dialogue and characters with an appearance of more experience and understanding of the class he writes about than might have been expected from his previous "smart" novels. Once or twice somebody talks rather above or below his or her station, as the case may be, but very seldom. Short as the book is, there is a good deal of incident, and one feels that on the whole the manners and customs of Maas Gossedd are, in all probability, like reality, as well as suggestive of Mr. Pryce's own clever manipulation and power of minute yet artistic observation.

The Banishment of Jessop Blythe. By Joseph Hatton. (Hutchinson & Co.)

MR. HATTON'S new novel opens well with a picture of "God's Factory," at the entrance to the Devil's Hole in the High Peak, where a band of ropemakers ply their industry to this day, as their forerunners have done for two centuries or more. Jessop Blythe was one of their seven "masters," but he was given to taking a glass too many, and his comrades expelled him as a hindrance to their work. Twenty years after he had left Castleton he returned with a fortune, and was promptly banished again, this time by the hands of a murderer. The mystery surrounding his death, and the love story of his daughter Adser, eke out a long tale which, truth to tell, has been somewhat loosely constructed, and is not particularly engrossing. The book is entirely wholesome and well-meaning, and there are many

good things in it. It is not one of the best that its author has produced, but the reader who knows and likes Mr. Hatton as a weaver of romance will be justified in sending to the library for 'The Banishment of Jessop Blythe.'

Under the Chilterns. By Rosemary. ("Pseudonym Library.") (Fisher Unwin.)

THERE is a certain amount of clever observation of country people's ways and talk in this book which imparts to it some interest. But the story itself is too anaemic to be worth very much: there is no very definite object in the comings and goings of the various characters, and the tragic events which gather round the unfortunate Nutt family leave the reader somewhat indifferent to their fate. The point of the book seems to lie in the concatenation of circumstances which deprives this rather dreary family of its cottage, but most of the people are so unpleasant in a dull sort of way that it is difficult to care much what happens to them.

Gallia. By Ménie Muriel Dowie. (Methuen & Co.)

'GALLIA' is distinctly above the average of novels written about the eccentric and rather outrageous young woman; not that the heroine herself is less advanced than the majority of such heroines, but there is reason in all she does, and one does not have that uncomfortable feeling all through that her unconventional actions are introduced simply for the sake of the unconventionality. There are some scabrous scenes in the book, however. Gallia is a girl who, except for a short space at college, has lived very much by herself and in herself; she has thought much on problems of life, and has, as the way is with the best women, come to very definite conclusions, perhaps from an insufficient consideration of the facts, but, at any rate, without any shrinking from her genuine convictions because of the world's opinions. The story relates how she acts upon these convictions in the affairs of love, and any attraction it may have is derived from the influence she is described as exercising over the man she loves. He is a cynic, but her eccentrically generous self-revelation does her no harm at his hands—rather quickens his better impulses, until his cynicism becomes softened into a self-sacrificing love for her when it is too late. Still her story is sad, and the result of all her theories is wonderfully pathetic, as she might have grown to see so much more and know so much more of love if she had waited till she was older before marrying. As it is, the story is but half complete. The narrative shows other signs of inexperience, as the heroine and Essex and a slightly sketched old lady are the only really living people in the book; the rest are mere lay figures; and there is a good deal of unnecessary and rather confusing incident at the beginning which might have been abridged.

A Maid of the Manse. By E. Rentoul Esler. (Sampson Low & Co.)

'A MAID OF THE MANSE' has the unobtrusive charm, shrewdness, humour, and discernment that made 'The Way they loved

at Grimpat' attractive. Two manses and more than one maid are essentials of this pleasant tale of secluded life in Ireland. Many readers will agree with us that the atmosphere appears more Scotch than Irish, but the scene is laid in Ulster, and some of the people are the descendants of old Presbyterian settlers, so this is probably right enough. Much of the author's talent lies not in the presentment of action and incident, but in an uncommon skill and capacity for noting and reproducing the quiet side of life and character. One reason of the success of this simple story, both artistically and humanly, is that she aims only at effects well within her reach. The result is a pleasing suggestion that she might, if she would, strike deeper ground. Her characters are fresh and healthy, and their evolution wonderfully sound and consistent, though there is no analysis and very little actual description. Which here stands for the most important personage is not easy or necessary to say. Rosie of the Manse of First Kinraigie, a pleasant bit of girlhood, is as carefully and cleverly drawn, perhaps, as any. There are in her nature touches that make it seem very real and true to life. The author evidently looks on her kindly, though at times with a rallying and amused eye. To some the girl will seem less interesting than old Mr. Hamilton of the Manse of Second Kinraigie. This study of a country minister is extremely sympathetic; the members of the family group that surrounds him are most of them pleasant, and all discriminately treated. Vint, with his ruined prospects and hopeless outlook, is a sadly pathetic figure, and his reliance on his old minister is very touching to read of. Generally a stroke of humour or some mention of the business of every-day life relieves undue tension, and keeps pathos from being overstrained. Hugh Hamilton and his theological difficulties with his father seem a trifle out of proportion, and perhaps slightly out of key with the rest. Nearly everything else in the book is likable at the least, and David Hamilton is something very like unto a real boy in his manners and customs.

SPANISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

The Life and Times of James I., the Conqueror (Oxford, Clarendon Press), by Mr. F. D. Swift, is the outcome of an attempt to win the Lothian Prize, and it is seldom that a prize essay results in the production of so satisfactory a piece of work. In order to perfect his monograph Mr. Swift wisely crossed the Pyrenees and worked in the libraries of Madrid and the archives at Barcelona. His volume is in consequence a valuable addition to the library of the student of the annals of medieval Spain. He has not merely related the wars of Don Jaime and his political controversies, but he has supplied careful accounts of the king's legislation, of the social and financial condition of his dominions, of their literature, art, and commerce. The whole has been executed in a thorough and accurate manner, and will afford fresh information even to those who consider themselves to possess a good acquaintance with the history of Aragon. The chief thing to be regretted is that Mr. Swift has not paid a little more attention to style, and that he has been so engrossed with the valuable matter he has collected as to take small heed of the manner in which he has presented it. Having said so much in praise of Mr. Swift's labours, we may point out a few matters in which we do not quite agree with him.

We cannot accept his harsh judgment of Muntaner's 'Chronicle,' which seems to us far from "worthless," nor do we think that Mr. Swift has formed a correct estimate of Don Jaime's character. He judges the king by the standard of the nineteenth century instead of the thirteenth. For instance, Mr. Swift blames him for storming Majorca instead of accepting the Moorish king's offer of a ransom and thereby saving twenty thousand lives. To this it seems enough to reply that the clergy and barons rejected the compromise, and consequently had the young king, then only twenty years of age, wished to accept it, he would probably have been unable to do so; and again, it is absurd to expect a warrior of that time to have scruples about the slaughter of any number of misbelievers. Another instance of Mr. Swift's bias is the blame he awards to Don Jaime for repudiating, when he came to man's estate, the wife to whom he had been married, for political reasons, when he was thirteen. But neither was this any offence against the moral codes of his time. No doubt he was licentious, but it may be fairly urged that other monarchs of that age were quite as licentious, and his conduct to his first wife is a miracle of virtue compared with the behaviour of his contemporary Afonso of Portugal towards the Countess Matilda. It is always well to consider the opinion entertained of a man by his contemporaries, and although Muntaner is given to superlatives, he only echoed the verdict of James's subjects when he called him "lo pus bell principe del mon, e lo pus saui e lo pus gracios e lo pus dreturer, e cell qui fo mes amat de totes gents, axi dels seu sotsmesos, con daltres estranyes e priuades gents, que rey qui hanch fos." Losing his father at a very early age, James was as a boy surrounded by selfish uncles and a turbulent nobility, who deprived him of his liberty, and would, had they been able, have deprived him of his crown. He eventually raised Aragon to be one of the most powerful and prosperous kingdoms in Europe; he introduced much wise legislation; he encouraged trade and learning; and by his delightful autobiography he made Catalan a literary language. So strong, however, is Mr. Swift's feeling against the man whose biography he has undertaken to write, that he not merely regards James as a hypocrite, but terms the thirteenth century "the age of attempted self-deception." All centuries have had their share of hypocrisy, but we should not say that it was particularly conspicuous in the century of St. Louis, Dante, and St. Francis. But while we cannot accept Mr. Swift's estimate of James the Conqueror, we have nothing but admiration for the diligence and care with which he has compiled his book, and the great amount of reading and research he has brought to bear on it. Criticism of details would exceed the limits we can afford, and we have nothing of importance to offer. We may point out that Mr. Swift seems to represent James as more favourable to the guilds in the cities of his kingdom than he appears to have been. He prohibited the existence of *cofradías* throughout his dominions, and they were legalized only under James II. (Blasco, 'Instituciones gremiales,' pp. 42 and 49).

Mr. H. E. Watts has commenced through Messrs. Black the publication, in a form more handy and convenient for the general public, of a revised impression of his excellent translation of *The Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha*. The text of 'Don Quixote' is as before to fill four volumes, but the exhaustive biography of Cervantes is to be relegated to a fifth volume, instead of forming the first, as it did in the edition of 1888. The instalment now before us contains a sensible and attractive introduction, the translation of the first twenty-four chapters of the first part of the romance, accompanied by numerous notes (more numerous, perhaps, than they need have been), and learned and readable excursus on 'The Romances of Chivalry,' 'The

Story of Amadis,' 'The Family of Amadis,' 'The Paso honroso,' 'Dulcinea del Toboso,' and 'La Mancha.' The first of these appendices appeared in the opening volume of the quarto edition, the second, third, fourth, and sixth in the second instalment, and the fifth in the fourth. The introduction is new, and is a good specimen of Mr. Watts's writing, full of knowledge of the subject and marked by sobriety of judgment. We agree to a large extent with what Mr. Watts says therein of Clemencin, yet it is impossible to help wishing that he had been contented to confine to his introduction his censure of the Spanish commentator. As we remarked in noticing the first edition, the jibes at Clemencin scattered through the notes become a trifle irritating, and seeing how large a portion of his annotations Mr. Watts has derived from the scholar he belittles, they are hardly in the best of taste. On the other hand, we heartily echo Mr. Watts's praise of Bowle. Of the many brilliant services rendered to literature by the Church of England, not the least is to have produced the first adequate edition of 'Don Quixote.' Yet since we are talking of Bowle, it may be as well to point out that Mr. Watts—who is apt to misspell the canon's name and call him Bowles—finds fault with him unnecessarily for his orthography. "Bowles or his printer," Mr. Watts says, "spells Santander, Santandero." But this is an old English form. Waller, for instance, heads his famous lines, 'Of the Danger his Majesty (being Prince) escaped in the Road at St. Andero.' Having taken to fault-finding, we may mention a few other slips in the notes. The 'Epistolares Familiares' of Guevara (p. 11) were published not in 1603, but in 1542. "Barras derechas" refers not to the modern game of bowls, but to a sort of mall. Minshew explains it as "a play with two bowles and a little round hoop of iron or sylver, with two battle-dores to beate in the boules through the ring." It seems to be the same sort of game as "argolla," and Oudin, who rather strangely calls *argolla* a species of billiards, says *barras* are the lines marked on one side or another of the hoop. Cervantes by the way, in 'Persiles y Sigismunda,' says *argolla* was a favourite game among boys. "Macabeos," in chap. xxii., declared to be the reading of "the first two Madrid editions of 1605, altered in all subsequent ones," is to be found in the Brussels edition of 1607. But it would be unjust to go on picking small holes in Mr. Watts's notes, as such cavilling might seem to involve a low opinion of the value of his labours, which, on the contrary, deserve ample recognition. Of the translation itself we hope to say something when more of it has appeared.

The new volume of that most handsome library "The Tudor Translations," which Mr. Henley edits, Mr. Nutt publishes, and, last, but not least, Messrs. Constable print, is Mabbe's robust version of the *Celestina*; or, the *Tragickie Comedy of Calisto and Melibea*, furnished with an introduction by Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly. There is no need to dwell on the high qualities of the 'Celestina,' one of the most remarkable books the Middle Ages produced; and our attention may be confined to Mr. Kelly's prefatory remarks. They deserve high praise, for, if the manner be a trifle affected, the matter is almost unexceptionable. The only point, indeed, that seems open to serious dispute is the strange assertion that Mabbe's version of the 'Celestina' "foundered in the storm of the Civil War." Considering that the volume appeared in 1631, the most tranquil period of Charles I.'s reign, Mr. Kelly's statement is uncommonly like nonsense. On the question of the authorship of the tragicomedy he adopts the opinion that seems most probable—that Fernando de Rojas wrote it, and that Cota had no hand in it. This solution is usually accepted by scholars, although Mr. Watts, in his notes to the volume of 'Don Quixote' noticed above, speaks of the double authorship as if it were undisputed fact.

Das Liederbuch des Königs Denis von Portugal. Herausgegeben von H. R. Lang. (Halle, Niemeyer.)—It is an amusing sign of the spirit of imitation that besets Americans who have studied in German universities, that when a respectable inhabitant of Newhaven, Connecticut, undertook to edit the 'Cancioneiro' of King Denis, he deliberately adopted the least attractive style known to man, that of the German *Gelehrte*, and avoided throughout his volume the introduction of a word of his native language. Mr. Lang deserves, indeed, the praise of having assimilated the Teutonic virtues of industry and thoroughness. The poems of King Denis have, it is true, been already printed in the 'Canzoniere Portoghes' of Prof. Monaci; but here they appear for the first time by themselves, and immense pains has been bestowed upon the editing of them. The text has been carefully revised; the various readings are exhaustively noted; an elaborate introduction has been prefixed; excellent notes have been appended, and also a most useful glossary. In fact, the book has been edited with "Gründlichkeit und Genaugigkeit"; and so thoroughly German in his virtues and failings has Mr. Lang become that he seems to have assumed the *naïveté* of the Teutonic commentator, and we find this Yankee, who, it may be supposed, at one time had a touch of the humour of his countrymen, seriously adducing, as a proof of his theory that the manner of the poet differed little from the popular language, the fact that in his lays the king emphasizes what he says by introducing the name of the devil! The introduction furnishes an excellent account of the various forms of poetry, as well as of the metres used by the king; and it also contains an elaborate discussion of the question how far the Galician poetry of the thirteenth century was an echo of foreign minstrelsy, and how far it drew from native sources. Mr. Lang's utterances on this point are a trifle equivocal; he allows, as every one acquainted with the subject must, that the influence of France was very great in Galicia and Northern Portugal, and it seems dubious if the divergences from foreign models on which he lays stress are as important as he deems them to be. His remarks on versification, on hiatus, elision, &c., are well worth study. To go into detail regarding them would be trespassing on the province of a philological journal, and for the same reason we shall not meddle with the commentary. It is very good, and if there is a little too much of it, the fault is on the right side.

The second volume of Señor Cuervo's *Diccionario de construcción y régimen de la Lengua Castellana* (Paris, Roger y Chernovitz) amply confirms the high opinion we expressed of it when the first instalment was before us. The author's immense reading, his marvellous industry, and his extreme accuracy render his dictionary of the greatest value to the student of the Romance languages, who has hitherto been but poorly provided with Spanish lexicona. Señor Cuervo is a trained philologist, and his etymological remarks show that he is fully abreast of the present state of the science. His arrangement of his articles is clear and satisfactory, and his notes on the use of the selected words in the earlier periods of the language are all the more useful as so little has been done hitherto in the way of systematic investigation of old Spanish, while in the case of authors of the classical period this volume furnishes all possible information. The only doubt we feel is whether a work conceived on such an ambitious scale is not in danger of being left incomplete like the Academy's dictionary of 1770. Some 1,450 pages devoted to two letters of the alphabet make such apprehensions appear not unreasonable. We can only hope that the learned author has not over-estimated his powers. That a work of such merit should remain a fragment would indeed be a calamity. If it is admissible, after speaking of the size of the work, to point

out what seem to be omissions, we should say that we have not found under "Con" expressions where the preposition and noun are equivalent to an adjective: for instance, in the phrase Señor Cuervo quotes from Yépes at p. 801, "Estaban todas con deseos de vivir debajo de obediencia"; and although he supplies examples of "de" used with the instrument in classical Spanish, he omits a well-known instance in the "Poema del Cid," 2386, "dos moros matau de la lanza." To conclude, it would be unjust to omit to mention one admirable feature in this admirable work—the abundant quotations from Spanish medieval Latin documents (arranged in chronological order) when they throw light on the vulgar tongue.

M. Morel Fatio has reprinted *L'Hymne sur L'epante* (Paris, Picard et Fils), by Herrera, with notes, and an introduction which gives an excellent account of Herrera's life and a most judicious criticism of his genius and style. The remarks on the latter are extremely valuable. We quite agree with M. Fatio in considering the three stanzas he quotes from the ode on the defeat of the Portuguese in Morocco as the finest Herrera ever wrote, but we confess to preferring the lines addressed to Don John of Austria to the more elaborate and formal hymn. They possess more fire and betray more genuine emotion. M. Morel Fatio's commentary, it need hardly be said, is all that could be desired.—The same accomplished scholar has reprinted from *Romania* an essay on *L'Arte Mayor et l'Hendécasyllabique*, which is marked by the nicety of observation he always displays in treating metrical matters.

SHORT STORIES.

THE lover of natural character-drawing, of simple pictures worked out with quiet imagination, and kept sweet by a rational optimism and a playful humour, will be in his element when he sits down to Mr. Christie Murray's *Mount Despair, and other Stories* (Chatto & Windus). Two or three of these stories are in his best vein. "Mount Despair," though ridiculously optimistic, is full of human motive and pathos, contrasting the fresh-minded girl with the sordid money-grinder, the honest young South Australian squatter with the Melbourne millionaire, and making them act and react on each other until they have displayed all their weaknesses and all their best points. "The Ghost's Opera" is more fanciful and vague, but still essentially human. "The Fleshly Raiment" is an amusing study in theosophy; and the other three stories are as varied in their subjects and as entertaining in their treatment as the three which have been mentioned.

The nine-and-twenty short stories which Mr. F. C. Phillips has collected under the title of *The Worst Woman in London* (Downey & Co.) will not add to the reputation which he gained by his earlier work. Mr. Phillips wields a facile pen, but his style is as undistinguished as his characters. The note of pathos is often attempted, but seldom rings true. In the majority of cases Mr. Phillips is occupied in the task of prizing open the cupboards in which family skeletons are stowed away, and exposing his find without any comment. Most of his tales are sordid, one or two quite unnecessarily gruesome. "A Man shouldn't marry a Murderess" is simply a piece of descriptive police-court reporting, while in "Black and White" we encounter the following passage:—

"Then she passed into the bedroom and discovered her husband lying prone on the carpet with his throat cut. After the blood had been wiped up—he had bled a good deal—and the consternation of the suicide was over, and the customary he had been recorded by the jury, she went into the country to recover from the shock to her nerves." There is a good deal of this cheap cynicism in Mr. Phillips's pages. Evidences of hasty composition are not wanting. It is, for example, rather startling to read of a retired clergyman,

whose boys and girls were growing up before he went to live in Normandy, owning some time afterwards to being only thirty-two.

Mrs. Croker has already achieved a secure foothold in that temple of Anglo-Indian fiction whereof Mr. Rudyard Kipling is the high priest. Her tales have a freshness and piquancy that are all their own, and she displays a much less superficial acquaintance with sporting and other masculine topics than the average lady novelist. Her new volume—*Village Tales and Jungle Tragedies* (Chatto & Windus)—inevitably challenges comparison with Mr. Kipling's deeply-bitten etchings "In Black and White," and with his other "native" stories in "Many Inventions" and elsewhere. It cannot, of course, lay claim to his brilliance of style and superbly swift character-drawing; yet there is no lack of power either in its conception or execution. Readers are beginning to be just a little surfeited with "dák-bungalows" and "chupattis" and "chuprassis," and all the rest of the stock-in-trade of the writers on Indian subjects; but in Mrs. Croker's accomplished hands these well-worn "properties" are put to excellent use. The shooting story, "A Free-Will Offering," gives the reader a genuine thrill, and "An Appeal to the Gods," with its terrible dénouement, is even more awe-inspiring. The most Kiplingesque of the collection is "Proven or Not Proven?" a spirited study of love and crime and perjury. The fascinating Durali—"tall, erect, and Juno-like, with a skin like new wheat, features of a bold Greek type, abundant jet-black hair, and a pair of magnificent eyes"—holds the reader's imagination, and he is not surprised when she becomes the *teterrima causa* of a bloody murder, and lends herself, as a willing accomplice, to its concealment. Mrs. Croker is, in fact, singularly happy in creating an atmosphere of reality round her characters. We plod with Gerunda and Gyannia and the white bazaar cat along the dusty road to Shahjanpur, and we sit aloof, brooding over vengeance, with the downtrodden drudge Jasoda in the dark corner of her hut. So long as the author of "Diana Barrington" can produce work of the quality of "Village Tales and Jungle Tragedies" she will assuredly not lack an audience.

Mrs. J. K. Spender has chosen as the field of *Thirteen Doctors* (Innes & Co.) the borderland between physic and psychology, and her stories deal with such experiences of doctors as cause them to make the mind and the passions their study, in order to give fair play to their operations on the bodily frame. They are not uninteresting, though lovers of strong sensationalism will not find much to gratify them. "An Experiment in Hypnotism," "An Uncanny Experience," "Meddling with the Miraculous," and "Raising the Dead"—the last relating to resuscitation by galvanism—are titles sufficiently indicating the character of a collection of good average magazine tales.

Under the title of *The Children of Men* (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.), Mr. W. R. H. Trowbridge, jun., has published a rather mixed collection of stories about West Indian life. Several of them are of an undistinguished character and have very little point, but at his best the author deals excellently well both with the comic and the gruesome. The most amusing story, and on the whole the best, is the delightful description of a military and naval review in Haiti, but "The Lost City" and "A Practical Joke," though quite in a different style, come very near it in merit. But even in his poorest stories Mr. Trowbridge is never absolutely dull, as he has a rapid and vivacious style which sometimes half conceals the thinness of the idea.

M. Calmann Lévy publishes *Sous l'Étendard*, by "Art Roë," a pseudonym which, we believe, conceals the identity of a lieutenant of artillery. The book is an application of Pierre Loti's system, and of Pierre Loti's style, to scenes of

artillery practice, and descriptions of the war of 1870. It will not find an English public, we imagine, as style for its own sake is not much cultivated in this country. But there can be no doubt of the success which a young officer who can write so admirably will achieve in France.

ORIENTAL MANUALS.

Craven's Royal Dictionary.—Part I. *English and Hindustani*. Part II. *Hindustani and English*. 2 vols. (Bell & Sons).—This dictionary combines practical usefulness with cheapness. In both parts the Hindustani words are given in the romanized form only; but, unfortunately, the transliteration employed throughout the work is made to suit the ear only, not the eye, *s* equally representing the Arabic letters *se*, *sin*, and *sad*, and *z* doing duty for *zal*, *ze*, *zad*, and *zoe*. To any one desirous of writing a Hindustani word in the Arabic character the uncertainty and confusion are hopeless. Let him take, e.g., the words *zabān*, tongue; *zāhir*, apparent; *zā*, possessed of; *zābit*, careful; each of which is written with a different *z*; how is he to know which of the four to use? Or if he wishes to write in the Oriental character the words *sābit*, settled; *safar*, journey; *sāf*, pure, there is nothing in the book to tell him which *s* he is to employ in each case. And for that purpose alone, to say nothing of etymology and phraseology, he will find reference to a larger dictionary such as Platts's indispensable. Transliteration or romanization can serve a useful purpose only when it is so contrived that any given word can without fail be rendered in the corresponding Oriental characters, or vice versa. If the author of this otherwise very serviceable dictionary had gone to some additional expenditure in adopting a more rigid system of transliteration, he would have raised his book to a higher literary standard.

EUROPEAN scholars find native grammars of Arabic difficult of comprehension. It will therefore be a convenience to them to have a German translation of Sibawaihi, who may be called the father of the Arabic grammarians, by Prof. G. Jahn.—*Sibawaihi's Buch über die Grammatik nach der Ausgabe von H. Derenbourg und dem Commenar des Sirāfi*, übersetzt und erklärt und mit Auszügen aus Sirāfi's und anderen Commenaren versehen, 7 fasc. (Berlin, Reuther & Reichhard). Prof. Jahn is well known by his edition of Ibn Yaïsh, which is also grammatical in its contents, and he possesses a copy of the best MS. of Sirāfi, which is to be found in the Khedivial Library of Cairo. Thanks to all these old and new materials, the text of Sibawaihi published by Prof. H. Derenbourg will gain in correctness; and by this German translation (we should nevertheless have preferred a French one, which would have been clearer) Arabic scholars who have not devoted their attention to native Arabic grammars will be initiated into this dreary subject and well instructed. The notes, both to the text and to the translation, are not conveniently arranged, but notes are always step-children with German savants.

With respect to the preparation requisite to enable the student to enter upon a course of Arabian classics and poetry, the German press is active as ever in sending forth new publications. We have before us, among the present year's issues, Seidel's *Praktisches Handbuch der arabischen Umgangssprache ägyptischen Dialekts* (Berlin, Gergonne & Co.), and Reinhardt's *Ein arabischer Dialekt gesprochen in Oman und Zanzibar* (Stuttgart and Berlin, Spemann)—handy octavos which are not only of extraordinary value to residents or travellers in the particular tracts to which they relate, but helpful to the general Arabist also as illustrating separate dialects. The first is a guide to colloquial Egyptian-Arabic, of which the more notable features are its numerous exercises, together with a well-arranged vocabulary, show-

ing the romanized outline of the Arabic word (usually a triliteral) as well as the same when affected by punctuation. *Ktb*, for instance, followed by *katab* (or *kitib*), is "to write"; *nzm*, followed by *nazam*, is "poetry"; *snnm*, followed by *sanam*, is "an idol," and so on. The second publication is one of a series compiled for the College of Oriental Languages at Berlin, and will, no doubt, be found useful to many Englishmen who may know German sufficiently to comprehend its teaching, and who may find their own country's manuals less practical or complete.

Hebrew Syntax, by Rev. A. B. Davidson, D.D. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark), which is the second part of our author's 'Introductory Hebrew Grammar,' will form a welcome addition to the library of every Hebrew student who hitherto, especially in England, has been somewhat discouraged from the further pursuit of his Hebrew studies by the gap that existed between the elementary grammars and the more advanced works on the syntax. The publication of Prof. Davidson's 'Hebrew Syntax' will prevent this excuse from being urged in the future. The student who has mastered the elements of Hebrew grammar is here made acquainted with the various uses and constructions of the noun and the verb—the main principles of which are set forth in clear and concise language, and copiously illustrated from the classical books of the Old Testament. A special feature of the book is the admirable manner in which the more unusual and peculiar usages are grouped and classified in the "Remarks" attached to the different sections. This continuation of the 'Introductory Hebrew Grammar' will prove most valuable not only to younger students as an introduction to the syntax, but also to the more advanced scholar as embodying in a comprehensive form the results of recent works on the same subject.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Sources of the Constitution of the United States (Macmillan & Co.) is a work by Dr. Ellis Stevens designed to show how intertwined with the British Constitution is that one which uneducated persons in the United States consider to be a purely American product. Dr. Ellis Stevens has done for America what Taine did for France when he showed that much which survived the First Revolution was more valuable than what had been created by it. All that is best in the Constitution of the United States is purely British; where it has failed, as in the case of slavery and its concomitants and consequences, was owing to the new and inelastic elements introduced by its framers. Even the Supreme Court in America is not unique, as some persons, who know little of history, vainly imagine and confidently state. It decides constitutional questions in a manner which prevailed in English courts long before it was established. Cooley, an American jurist, has pointed out that "the first case in which a legislative enactment was declared unconstitutional and void, on the ground of incompatibility with the Constitution of the State, was decided under one of the Royal Charters." In short, it is the good fortune of the United States of America to have worked on ancient lines and to have reproduced, when it was ignorantly supposed that she was innovating. Dr. Ellis Stevens has rendered this clear. His little book would have lost none of its value if the foot-notes had been fewer and shorter. Their essence ought to have been incorporated with the text in all cases, as it is in most.

With Rank and File; or, Sidelights on Soldier Life. By Arthur Amyand. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)—When a title professes to be descriptive, it ought to be accurate. The term "rank and file" signifies those who on parade are in the ranks, i.e., privates and corporals; yet out of the six stories of which this book is composed,

two have an officer for the central figure. Arthur Amyand is not to be found in the Army List; he has, however, succeeded in making himself acquainted with the routine of the service and the inner life of the soldier. Even military slang he is familiar with, but he makes one slip which shows that he is a civilian. He speaks of "a fellow officer," an expression which no soldier would think of using. In the preface he tells us that soldiers, and to a less extent officers, are misunderstood and viewed with unjustifiable harshness by the general public. To correct the prevalent prejudice and ignorance on this subject he has attempted

"to draw a true picture of some of those of all ranks who have the honour to serve their queen, and of their real characteristics; to show that an element of pathos may frequently enter into their daily existence; to let it be inferred that although many of the 'Rank and File' may be coarse and brutal, yet all sorts and conditions of men are to be found among them, and that many, possibly those most rough and most uneducated, are devoted, honest, deeply grateful for kindness shown, and easily swayed by the gentle influences of comradeship and love." This laudable object Mr. Amyand has well carried out. His stories are interesting and full of pathos, without any taint of mawkishness. The best of the six is 'Clumps,' but in fact they are all good, and the author has done something to cause the soldier to be rated at his true value, which those who really know him are aware is a high one.

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD has sent a volume of *Select Essays of Sainte-Beuve, chiefly bearing on English Literature*, translated by Mr. A. J. Butler. The translation is scholarlike and readable, and only occasionally does a Gallicism make its appearance; but Mr. Arnold seems to be unaware that a good translation of several of these essays appeared twenty years ago in 'English Portraits by C. A. Sainte-Beuve' (Daldy & Isbister). To that volume was prefixed what still remains the best account of Sainte-Beuve that has appeared in English.

A GOOD many years ago the *Athenæum* reviewed favourably a novel by an unknown M. Adolphe Prins, 'La Destinée de Paul Harding,' which related the romantic adventures of a Belgian Home Office clerk. There now reaches us from the Librairie Européenne (C. Muquardt)—Th. Falk et Cie., of Brussels—'L'Organisation de la Liberté et le Devoir Social,' by the same M. Adolphe Prins, who has become Inspector-General at the Ministry of Justice, and a professor in the University at Brussels. He does not put his novel on his serious title-page, but there will be some of his admirers who will continue to remember his early book. The present volume deals with those dull subjects which have a perennial popularity in the Whig circles of the Belgian capital, where political economy and social and political philosophy have not fallen from their high estate, as they have in this country and in France. The Belgians possess a great advantage in their geographical and their literary position between Germany and France, and they make the most of it, but always in a somewhat heavy way. Our author treats of inequality between man and man as a condition of progress, of the connexion between material and moral progress, of liberty and authority, of centralization and local government, of individualism, of collectivism, of intellectual and moral culture; but his most readable chapter is that entitled "The Representation of Interests," which discusses the difference between the right of voting and the right of being represented, the defects of manhood suffrage, representation of minorities, plural vote, &c. Like many foreigners, M. Prins imagines that "one man one vote" means manhood suffrage, ignoring its wholly technical and special meaning; but he correctly states in another passage the question which is at issue and to which these words allude. M. Prins is opposed to the representation of numbers, and in favour of the representation of

groups. He suggests trades unions, federations of employers, universities, the bar, the clergy, the army, and so forth, as the future electorate. But this portion of his book is far too sketchy and too brief to permit us to examine his system with any good result.

M. CALMANN LÉVY publishes *Au Niger*, by Commandant Péroz, which is a technical and detailed account of the French campaign of 1891-2. To prevent confusion, we should explain that this is not the recent or Timbuctoo campaign. The volume contains an unnecessarily disagreeable reference to the English; for where an account is given of a spy (under a threat of immediate death) stating that Samory had received "from the English" 2,000 rifles and 400,000 cartridges, and that there was an Englishman with Samory, not a word is said to explain that any guns and cartridges which Samory may have received were bought from those traders of various nationalities who are always willing to engage in such traffic for high profits, even where the trade is, as in this case, illegal. French readers will probably assume, in the present state of feeling across the Channel, that the guns and cartridges were a present from the British Government.

WE have on our table *Essays*, by Joseph Mazzini, translated for the first time by T. Okey (Dent),—*Historical Tales: English*, by C. Morris (Gibbings),—*Exercises in English Grammar and Analysis*, by J. A. Turner and A. R. S. Hallidie (Rivington),—*Selections illustrative of Greek Life from the Minor Works of Xenophon*, edited by C. H. Keene (Macmillan),—*A Shilling Arithmetic*, by J. H. Smith (Longmans),—*Supplementary Exercises to Macmillan's Progressive French Course: First Year*, by G. Eugène-Fasnacht (Macmillan),—"What Mean these Stones?" by C. Maclagan (Edinburgh, Douglas),—*The Sphere of the State*, by F. S. Hoffman (Putnam),—*Spokes in the Wheel of Life*, by C. G. Griffinoe, M.A. (S.P.C.K.),—*Primer of Hygiene*, by E. S. Reynolds, M.D. (Macmillan),—*First in the Field*, by G. M. Fenn (Partridge),—*As Between Man and Man*, by Crona Temple (S.P.C.K.),—*The Man from Oshkosh*, by J. Hicks, LL.D. (Low),—*Who shall Condemn?* by J. C. Shannon (Simpkin),—*Attila and his Conquerors*, by Mrs. R. Charles (S.P.C.K.),—*The Little Bug of Gold*, by F. B. Harrison (S.S.U.),—*Intimations of the Beautiful, and Poems*, by M. Cawein (Putnam),—*The Ancoats Skylark, and other Verses*, by W. E. A. Axon (J. Heywood),—*Lyrics of a Long Life*, by Newman Hall (Nisbet),—*Balder the Poet, and other Verses*, by G. H. Stockbridge (Putnam),—*Labour and Sorrows, Sermons*, by W. J. Knox Little, M.A. (Isbister),—*Church Organization, Accounts and Audit*, by H. C. Marshall (Skeffington),—*The Word and the Way*, by W. L. Grane, M.A. (Macmillan),—*The Sacred Heart, and other Sermons*, by the Rev. A. Fawkes (Burns & Oates),—*Der deutsche Michel und der römische Papst*, by O. Panizza (Leipzig, Friedrich),—*Mélusine*, by J. Peladan (Paris, Ollendorff),—*Le Quart d'heure de Grèce*, by Charles de Torresani (Paris, Lévy),—*Le Roman d'un Singe*, by A. Charpentier (Paris, Ollendorff),—and *La Guerre et ses prétextes Bienfaits*, by J. Novicow (Paris, Colin).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS. ENGLISH.

Theology.

Caillard's (E. M.) *Progressive Revelation*, cr. 8vo. 6/- cl. Gregory's (Rev. J. R.) *Scripture Truths Made Easy*, 2/6 cl. Hall's (H. A.) *When the Judges Ruled, Addresses on Ruth*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl. Hervey (Bishop) and Hole's (Rev. C.) *The Pentateuch*, 2/6. Lightfoot's (late J. B.) *Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul*, from Unpublished Commentaries, 8vo. 12/- cl. Macleod's (Rev. R. C.) *Sunday Thoughts for Weekday Guidance*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl. Menzies's (A.) *History of Religion*, cr. 8vo. 5/- cl. Staley's (Rev. V.) *Expositions of Catholic Doctrine*, 3/6 cl.

Fine Art.

Hewitt's (G. C.) *Constructive Designing Cards, Series A and B*, imp. 16mo. 2/- net, packet. Illustrated Catalogue of the Paris Salon, 1895, 8vo. 3/- swd.

*Poetry.*Starkey's (C.) *Verse Translations from Classic Authors*, 5 vols.*Political Economy.*

Aspects of the Social Problem, by Various Writers, edited by H. Bosanquet, cr. 8vo. 2/6 net, cl.

Malthus's (T. R.) *Essay on Population, Parallel Chapters from the First and Second Editions*, 12mo. 3/- net, cl.*History and Biography.*

English Men of Letters—Lamb—Addison—Swift, 3/6 cl. Froude's (J. A.) English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century, 8vo. 10/- cl.

History of Northumberland, edited by H. Bateson, Vol. 2, 4to. 31/- net, cl.

Housser's (*Madame du*) *The Private Memoirs of Louis XV.*, 8vo. 10/- net, cl.Jack's (A. A.) *Thackeray, a Study*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Life and Writings of Turgot, Comptroller-General of France, edited by W. W. Stephens, 8vo. 12/- cl.

Ripon Millennium Festival, a Popular Description of the Festival, Pageant Play, &c., illustrated, 3/- net, cl.

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April 8, 1895.

It was my good fortune some two years ago to discover in the Muniment Room at Westminster Abbey the prior's rent-book, wherein are recorded the various rents paid quarterly by

Caxton for his tenements when lodging and printing within the Abbey precincts. I have now been equally fortunate in coming across in the same Muniment Room most valuable evidence respecting the hitherto unknown locality of Caxton's birthplace and residence during childhood.

Mr. Blades, in his 'Biography of William Caxton,' in both editions of the years 1861 and 1877, writes on p. 1 that beyond Caxton's brief statement that he was born and passed his early years in Kent, in the Weald, nothing more precise has been ascertained notwithstanding prolonged and careful research; that to define this same Weald of Kent accurately is almost impossible, but that a traveller journeying through Tenterden to the Romney marshes would pass through its centre. Blades goes on to remark that excepting Causton's Manor in Hadlow, co. Kent, which had been alienated many years before Caxton's birth from the Caxton family, there is no locality in the Weald in which can be traced the slightest connexion, either verbal or otherwise, with the family.

I now give below the text in full of the will of Stephen Adam, sen., of Tenterden, made on May 28th, 17 Henry VI., A.D. 1439 (the year after Caxton became apprentice to Robert Large, mercer of London), wherein a messuage and lands in Tenterden are said to be held by feoffment from "Thomas Caxton of Tenterden."

Most unfortunately the deed of feoffment itself, "prout in quibusdam scriptis inde nobis factis euidenter appetat," is no longer in the same bundle with the above will.

"Hec est voluntas Stephani Adam senioris de Tenterden facta vicesimo octavo die Mensis Maii anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti post conquestum anglie decimo septimo Ricardo atte Capelle juniori et Willermo Browninge de eadem Tenterden feofatis de et in vno Mesugio cum duobus gardiniis et quinque pecisi terre cum suis pertinenciis vna cum tribus solidis et uno denario annualis redditus predicti Stephani Adam senioris in execucione sub hac que sequitur forma commissa que quidem Mesugium gardina et quinque pecias terre cum suis pertinenciis vna cum tribus solidis et uno denario annualis redditus supradicti dicti Ricardiani atte Capelle juniori et Willermo Browninge nuper coniunctim habuerunt ex dono et feoffamento Thome Petelysden et Thome Caxton de Tenterden predicta prout in quibusdam Scriptis inde nobis factis euidenter appetat et que quidem Mesugium gardina et quinque pecias terre cum suis pertinenciis vna cum tribus solidis et uno denario annualis redditus supradicti dicti Ricardiani atte Capelle juniori et Willermo Browninge nuper coniunctim habuerunt ex dono et feoffamento Thome Petelysden et Thome Caxton de Tenterden predicta prout in quibusdam Scriptis inde nobis factis euidenter appetat et que quidem Mesugium gardina et quinque pecias terre cum suis pertinenciis vna cum tribus solidis et uno denario annualis redditus supradicti dicti Ricardiani stabunt in seysina sua ad totum terminum vite mei prefati Stephani Adam senioris et Isabelle Pope filie Johannis Pope de Tenterden supradictae quam diu nos simul vixerimus Et si contingat prefatum Stephani Adam seniori obire adiutare viuente prenominita Isabella Pope quod extunc vult dictus Stephani Adam senior quod heredes et assignati sui qui protunc erunt soluant seu solui faciant dicti Isabelle Pope quadraginta marcas monete anglie in ecclesia parochiali de Tenterden infra vnum annum et vnum diem post Decessum mei prefati Stephani Adam senioris quod extunc Dicta Mesugium gardina et quinque pecias terre cum suis pertinenciis vna cum tribus solidis et uno denario annualis redditus predicti rectis heredibus deliberae imperpetuum Et si contingat predictum Stephani Adam seniorum infra terminum predictum obire adiutare viuente prefata Isabella Pope et heredes vel assignati ipsius Stephani Adam senioris predictas quadraginta marcas dicte Isabelle Pope infra vnum annum et vnum diem supradictos post decepsum ipsius Stephani soluerit recusauerit et in solucione vt preferetur defecerint aut eorum vnu defecerit quod extunc dicti feoffati predicta Mesugium gardina et quinque pecias terre cum suis pertinenciis vna cum tribus solidis et uno denario annualis redditus predicti dicte Isabelle Pope heredibus et assignatis suis deliberae imperpetuum Tenendum de Capitali domino feodi illius per seruicia inde debita et de iure Consuetis in cuius rei testimonium huic voluntati indentata dictus Stephani Adam senior sigillum suum apposuit ac etiam hiis omnibus supradictis predicti feoffati concederetur et in eorum testimonium

Sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt Datum apud Tenterden predictam die et anno supradictis."

EDWARD J. L. SCOTT.

THE 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.'

The following is the first part of a list of names which it is intended to insert under the letter S (Section I.) in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' When one date is given, it is the date of death, unless otherwise stated. An asterisk is affixed to a date when it is only approximate. The editor of the 'Dictionary' will be obliged by any notice of omissions addressed to him at Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.'s, 15, Waterloo Place, S.W. He particularly requests that when new names are suggested, an indication may be given of the source from which they are derived.

Sable, Francis, poet, fl. 1595

Sabine, General Sir Edward, President of the Royal Society, 1788-1883

Sabine, John, schoolmaster, fl. 1807

Sabine, Joseph, general, 1739

Sabine, Joseph, writer on horticulture, 1770-1837

Saboli, Robert de, Crusader, fl. 1190

Sabran, Louis, Jesuit, 1652-1732

Sacheverell, Henry, divine, 1724

Sacheverell, William, politician, fl. 1680

Sackville, Charles, 6th Earl of Dorset and Middlesex, 1707-1709

Sackville, Charles, 2nd Duke of Dorset, 1711-1769

Sackville, Edward, 4th Earl of Dorset, 1591-1652

Sackville, John Frederick, 3rd Duke of Dorset, 1745-1799

Sackville, Lionel Cranfield, 1st Duke of Dorset, 1688-1763

Sackville, Sir Richard, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1566

Sackville, Thomas, 1st Earl of Dorset, 1534-1608

Saddington, John, Muggletonian, fl. 1660

Saddler, John, historical line engraver, 1813-1892

Saddington, Robert de, judge, 1350*

Sadlier, Francis, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, 1774-1851

Sadlier, John, Irish politician, 1814-1856

Sadler, Andrew, epigrammatist, 1559*

Sadler, Anthony, divine, 1680

Sadler, John, translator, 1595*

Sadler, Michael Thomas, economic writer, 1780-1835

Sadler, Sir Ralph, statesman, 1507-1587

Sadler, Robert or Vincent, Benedictine monk, 1621

Sadler, Thomas, portrait painter, fl. 1690

Sadler, William, portrait painter, fl. 1780

Sadlington, Mark, author, fl. 1580-1603

Saeuwulf, traveller, fl. 1102

Saffery, Maria Grace, hymn-writer, 1773-1858

Saffold, Thomas, empiric, 1691

Sage, John, Scottish bishop, 1652-1711

Saham, William de, judge, fl. 1285

Sailmaker, Isaac, marine painter, 1721

Sainbel, Vial, de, founder of the Royal Veterinary College, 1753-1793

Sainsbury, William Noel, historical writer, 1825-1895

St. Amand, Almeric de, Governor of Hereford Castle, fl. 1250

St. Amand, James, classical scholar, 1750

St. André, Nathaniel, anatomist, 1750

St. Aubyn, Catharine, artist, fl. 1798

St. Aubyn, Sir John, 5th Baronet, 1758-1839

St. Evremond, Charles de, French fugitive, 1613-1703

St. George, Sir John, soldier, 1612-1691

St. George, Sir Richard, Norroy King-at-Arms, fl. 1615

St. German, Christopher, lawyer, 1540

St. John, Bayle, author, 1822-1859

St. John, Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke, 1678-1751

St. John, Horace, Oriental writer, 1822-1888

St. John, John de, Lieutenant of Aquitaine, 1301

St. John, John, author, 1793

St. John, Oliver, Baron Tregoz, 1629

St. John, Sir Oliver, 1st Earl of Bolingbroke, 1584-1646

St. John, Sir Oliver, judge, 1598-1673

St. John, Sir Oliver, soldier, 1637-1691

St. John, Pawlett, divine, 1732

St. John, Percy Bolingbroke, novelist, 1821-1889

St. Lawrence, Sir Armorie, soldier, 1189

St. Lawrence, Christopher, 20th Lord Howth, 1589

St. Lawrence, Sir Nicholas, 16th Baron Howth, 1526

St. Lawrence, Sir Robert, 15th Baron Howth, fl. 1463-1483

St. Leger, Sir Anthony, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, 1559

St. Leger, Anthony, Keeper of the Seal in Ireland, fl. 1607

St. Leger, Barry, miscellaneous writer, 1799-1829

St. Leger, Sir William, soldier, 1599

St. Leger, Sir William, President of Munster, 1642

St. Leger, William, Jesuit, 1599-1665

St. Lo, Edward, rear-admiral, 1729

St. Lo, George, Commissioner of the Navy, 1715*

Sainton, Prosper, musician, 1815-1890

Sainton-Dolby, Charlotte Helen, vocalist, 1821-1885

St. Paul, John de, Archbishop of Dublin, 1362

Saint Quintin, Sir William, politician, 1657-1723

Salaberry, Charles Michel de, Canadian soldier, 1778-1829

Sale, George, oriental scholar, 1880-1873

Sale, John, musician, 1758-1827

Sale, Sir Robert Henry, general, 1782-1845

Sale-Barker, Lucy D., writer for the young, 1841-1892

Salgarido, James, referee priest, fl. 1884

Salisbury or Salesbury, Henry, Welsh grammarian, fl. 1561-1583

Salisbury, John, Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1573

Salisbury, Richard Anthony, botanist, 1761-1829

Salisbury, Thomas, poet, fl. 1580-1620

Salisbury, Sir Thomas, 'History of Joseph,' 1643

Salisbury or Salesbury, William, Welsh antiquary, 1570

Salsbury, William, botanical nurseryman, 1823
 Salkeld, John, divine, 1660
 Salkeld, William, legal writer, 1670-1715
 Sall, Andrew, Jesuit, 1612-1682
 Salmon, Eliza, vocalist, 1787-1849
 Salmon, Henry Curwen, geologist, 1829-1873
 Salmon, John, Bishop of Norwich, 1325
 Salmon, Mary, vocalist, 1784*
 Salmon, Nathaniel, antiquary, 1742
 Salmon, Nicholas, educational writer, 1773-1814
 Salmon, Robert, inventor, 1763-1821
 Salmon, Thomas, divine and writer on music, 1703
 Salmon, Thomas, author, 1743*
 Salmon, William, medical writer, 1645-1712
 Salmon, William, Quaker, 1713
 Salmon, William, writer on building, fl. 1745
 Salmoné, Anthony H., Orientalist and traveller, 1894
 Salomon, Peter Johann, musician, 1745-1815
 Salomons, Sir David, Alderman of London, 1808-1876
 Salt, Henry, draughtsman and traveller, 1780-1827
 Salt, Samuel, lawyer and politician, fl. 1800
 Salt, Sir Titus, manufacturer and philanthropist, 1803-1876
 Salt, William, antiquary, 1665*
 Salter, James, divine, fl. 1695
 Salter, Samuel, divine, 1773
 Salter, Thomas, schoolmaster and author, 1580
 Salter, T. F., writer on angling, fl. 1814-1826
 Salter, William, painter, 1804-1875
 Salthouse, Thomas, Quaker, 1690
 Saltmarsh, John, Antinomian divine, 1647
 Saltonstall, Capt. Charles, "The Navigator," fl. 1642
 Saltonstall, Sir Richard, colonist, 1586-1658*
 Saltonstall, Wye, author, fl. 1640
 Saltwood, Robert, monk and poet, fl. 1470
 Salvyn, Gerard, judge, 1319*
 Salvin, Anthony, architect, 1881
 Salway, N., mezzotint engraver, fl. 1780
 Salway, Richard, regicide, fl. 1640-1660
 Samble, Richard, Quaker, 1644-1680
 Samford, Thomas de, judge, 1229*
 Sammes, Aylett, antiquary, fl. 1676
 Sampson, Henry, physician, 1629-1700
 Sampson, John, editor of the *Psalter*, fl. 1519
 Sampson, Richard, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1554
 Sampson, Thomas, divine, 1517-1589
 Sampson, William, poet and dramatist, fl. 1620-1650
 Sampson, William, United Irishman, 1784-1836
 Samuels, Joseph, Quaker and antiquary, 1784-1860
 Samson or Sampson, Archbishop of York, fl. 540
 Samson or Sampson, St., Bishop of Dol, fl. 550*
 Samson or Sampson, Bishop of Worcester, fl. 1090
 Samson de Nanteuil, poet, fl. 1135
 Samson or Sampson, Abbot of Bury St. Edmunds, 1134-1211
 Samuel, George, landscape painter, 1823*
 Samuel, Richard, portrait painter, fl. 1770-1786
 Samuel, William, divine, fl. 1569
 Samwell, David, Welsh poet and surgeon, 1798
 Sancho, Ignatius, negro writer, 1780
 Sanctofidens, Johannes, medieval writer, 1359
 Sandale, John de, Bishop of Winchester, 1319
 Sandars, Thomas, engraver, fl. 1775
 Sandars, Thomas Collett, legal writer, 1825-1894
 Sandby, Paul, artist, 1732-1809
 Sandby, Thomas, architect, 1727-1798
 Sandeman, Robert, founder of Sandemanians, 1723-1771
 Sandeman, Sir Robert Groves, administrator, 1835-1892
 Sanders, Francis William, legal writer, fl. 1791
 Sanders or Saunders, George L., miniature painter, 1774-1846
 Sanders, Henry, "History and Antiquities of Shrewsbury," fl. 1785
 Sanders, John, portrait painter, fl. 1773
 Sanders, Nicholas, Catholic writer, 1527*-1581
 Sanders, Robert, author, 1727*-1783
 Sanderson, James, musician, 1769-1841*
 Sanderson, J. J., Catholic theologian, 1602
 Sanderson, John, architect, fl. 1750
 Sanderson, Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, 1587-1663
 Sanderson, Robert, lawyer and antiquary, 1660-1741
 Sanderson, Thomas, fl. 1759-1829
 Sanderson, William, divine, 1589*
 Sanderson, William, historian, 1590-1676
 Sandford, Daniel, Bishop of Edinburgh, 1760-1830
 Sandford, Sir Daniel Keyte, Professor of Greek at Glasgow, 1768-1832
 Sandford, Francis, genealogist, 1630-1693
 Sandford, Francis, 1st Baron Sandford, 1824-1893
 Sandford or Sanforde, James, poet, fl. 1576
 Sandford, John, divine, 1873
 Sandford, Robert, explorer, fl. 1666
 Sandham, Elizabeth, author, fl. 1808
 Sandlands, Sir James, Preceptor of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in Scotland, 1595
 Sandlands, James, 7th Lord Torphichen, 1753
 Sandbury, John, Latin poet, 1609
 Sandwich, Ralph de, judge, 1307*
 Sandwith, Humphry, army physician, 1822-1881
 Sandy, Edwin, Archbishop of York, 1519-1588
 Sandy, Sir Edwin, politician, 1561*-1629
 Sandy, George, poet, 1577-1644
 Sandy, Richard Hill, barrister, 1801
 Sandy, Samuel, 1st Baron Sandy, 1770
 Sandy, William, Baron Sandy, 1542
 Sandy, William, Lieutenant-colonel, 1759-1829
 Sandy, William, musical writer, 1792-1874
 Sanford or Sandford, actor, fl. 1699
 Sanford, John, grammarian, 1629
 Sanford or Sandford, John, book collector, 1774
 Sanford, John Langton, historian, 1877
 Sanger, Gabriel, ejected minister, 1608-1678
 Sanger, John, circus manager, 1889
 Sangster, Samuel, engraver, 1805-1872
 Sansetun, Benedict of, Bishop of Rochester, 1296
 Sansum, Robert, vice-admiral, 1665
 Sapio, Signor, vocalist, 1751-1827
 Saravia, Hadrian a, schoolmaster, 1531-1613
 Sargeant, Sir Charles William, colonial administrator, 1830-1888
 Sargent, John, divine and author, 1833
 Sargent, John Neptune, general, 1828-1893
 Sargent, John Pain, Hebraist and scientific writer, 1804-1884

Saris, John, naval commander, fl. 1616
 Sarjeant, John, controversialist, 1621*-1707
 Sarmento, Gil, Simon Castro de, physician, 1692-1762
 Sartell, J. H., author, fl. 1803-1817
 Sartoris, Patrick, titular Earl of Lucan, 1693
 Sartoris, Francis, animal painter, 1806*
 Sartoris, Sir George Rose, admiral, 1790-1885
 Sasse, Harry, portrait painter, 1788-1844
 Sasse, Richard, water-colourist, 1774-1849
 Satchwell, Benjamin, founder of Leamington Spa, 1738-1818
 Saul, Arthur, divine, fl. 1550-1570
 Saul, William, Devonshire, geologist, 1784-1855
 Saul, Richard, mathematician, 1702
 Saumarez, James, Lord Saumarez, admiral, 1757-1836
 Saumarez, Philip, naval commander, 1710-1747
 Saumarez, Richard, surgeon, fl. 1813
 Saunders, Abraham, showman, 1748-1839
 Saunders, Sir Charles, rear-admiral, 1775
 Saunders, Sir Edmund, judge, 1682
 Saunders, Sir Edward, judge, 1576
 Saunders, George, architect, 1762-1839
 Saunders, John, author, 1811-1865
 Saunders, John Cunningham, surgeon, 1773-1810
 Saunders, Joseph, miniature painter, fl. 1778-1797
 Saunders, Laurence, martyr, 1555
 Saunders, Mrs. Margaret, actress, 1745*
 Saunders, Richard, astrologer, fl. 1677
 Saunders, Richard, ejected minister, 1692
 Saunders, Richard Huck, physician, 1720-1785
 Saunders, Thomas William, pollen magistrate and author, 1890
 Saunders, William, physician, 1743-1817
 Saunderson, James, Earl of Castleton, 1723
 Saunderson, Nicholas, mathematician, 1682-1739
 Saunderson, Fulke de, Archbishop of Dublin, 1271
 Saundford, John de, Archbishop of Dublin, 1294
 Saunir, William, Attorney-General for Ireland, 1757-1839
 Savage, Sir Arnold, Speaker of the House of Commons, fl. 1404
 Savage, Henry, Master of Balliol, 1604-1672
 Savage, James, antiquary and topographer, 1767-1845
 Savage, James, architect, 1779-1852
 Savage, John, conspirator, 1586
 Savage, John, engraver, fl. 1640
 Savage, John, author, 1747
 Savage, Marmion W., novelist, 1872
 Savage, Richard, fourth Earl Rivers, 1664-1712
 Savage, Richard, poet, 1695-1743
 Savage, Samuel Morton, Independent minister, 1721-1791
 Savage, Thomas, Archbishop of York, 1508
 Savage, William, painter and engraver, 1770-1843
 Savery, Thomas, inventor, 1715
 Savile, George, Marquess of Halifax, 1633-1695
 Savile, Sir George, M.P., F.R.S., politician, 1727-1784
 Savile, Henry, antiquary, 1567-1617
 Savile, Sir Henry, Greek scholar and mathematician, 1549-1622
 Savile, Sir Henry, Vice-President of the Council of the North, 1580-1633
 Savile, Henry, diplomatist, b. 1541
 Savile, Sir John, Baron of the Exchequer, 1545-1607
 Savile, Thomas, writer, 1593
 Savile, Sir Thomas, Earl of Sussex, 1590-1660
 Savio, Vincentio, fencing master, fl. 1595
 Savona, Laurence Williams de, author, fl. 1450
 Savory, Sir William Scovell, surgeon, 1826-1865
 Sawbridge, Alderman George, politician, 1730*-1795
 Sawrey, S., surgeon, fl. 1802
 Sawtrey, James, author, fl. 1541
 Sawyer, Edmund, editor of "Winwood's Memorials," 1725
 Sawyer, Edmund, editor of "Winwood's Memorials," 1725
 Sawyer, Sir Robert, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1692
 Saxby, Henry, "The British Customs," 1771
 Saxon, James, portrait painter, 1817*
 Saxton, Sir Charles, Bart., naval commander, 1732-1808
 Saxton, Christopher, cartographer, fl. 1579
 Saxulf, Mercian bishop, 692*
 Say, Geoffrey de, 2nd Baron Say, 1359
 Say, Sir John, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1478
 Say, Samuel, Dissenting divine, 1675-1743
 Say, William, Speaker of the House of Commons, fl. 1660
 Say, William, mezzotint engraver, 1768-1834
 Sayer, Augustin, physician, 1790-1861
 Sayer, Edward, pamphleteer, fl. 1792
 Sayer, James, caricaturist, 1748-1823
 Sayer, Joseph, sergeant-at-law, fl. 1780
 Sayer, Robert or Gregory, Benedictine monk, 1602
 Sayers, Frank, M.D., miscellaneous writer, 1763-1817
 Sayers, Tom, pugilist, 1865
 Sayle, William, first Governor of South Carolina, 1671
 Saywell, William, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, fl. 1688
 (To be continued.)

JUNIUS ON PRIESTCRAFT.

THE attacks of Junius on the Duke of Grafton and the Duke of Bedford, on Lord Mansfield as a lawyer, and George III. as a sovereign, are familiar to every reader of his "Letters." In none of them does he vent his animosity against priestcraft, and the letter in which he did so has been overlooked by those who included in the edition in three octavo volumes whatever they supposed that he had written. Not long ago when at Bath, and engaged in searching the files of the *Bath Chronicle* for particulars about Miss Linley and Richard Brinsley Sheridan, I noticed a letter signed "Junius," which had been reprinted from the *London Evening Post*. I thought I had read every letter with that signature, but this one was new to me. On returning to town, I obtained the file of the *London Evening Post* for

1773, and found that the letter in question had appeared in that journal two days before its reproduction in the *Bath Chronicle*.

The "Letters" which made Junius famous were printed in the *Public Advertiser*. On the 16th of August, 1769, he assured Woodfall, who was its chief proprietor and printer, its publisher and editor, "that I have never written in any other paper since I began with yours." The last letter Woodfall received from Junius was dated the 8th of March, 1773. The letter which was new to me appeared in the *London Evening Post* for the 24th of August, 1773. Why should it have been sent to the *Post*? The writer gives his reason in the opening paragraph, and does so in the true Junian patronizing style. He had a liking for that journal. On the 8th of November, 1769, he requested Woodfall to reprint from it a letter to the Duke of Grafton. He told him, on the 12th of November, 1770: "If you should have any fears, I entreat you to send it [the letter to Mansfield] early enough to Miller to appear to-morrow night in the *London Evening Post*," adding, "Miller, I am sure, will have no scruples." Wilkes, in a letter to Junius, states that Miller "will print whatever is sent him. He is a fine Oliverian soldier." It is, then, not surprising that Junius, when he thought fit to write after an interval of rest, should have forwarded his letter to the *London Evening Post*. Moreover, it was not his custom to write unless about something which he deemed worthy of publicity. In 1769 he said in a private note to Woodfall: "As to Junius, I must wait for fresh matter, as this is a character which must be kept up with credit."

Many will be curious to learn whether the letter which is now reprinted affords any clue as to the writer who took the name of Junius. Even the partisans of Sir Philip Francis may doubt whether Francis could have written such a letter in the circumstances. At the date it was published Francis was a member of the Council of Bengal, with a salary of 10,000/-, and he was engaged in visiting Lord North and Lord Clive to get information as to his new duties. He had no fanatical hatred of priests, writing to Perry that "the Church of England, of itself, is wise and quiescent. Our bishops in general are wise and prudent men." His second wife was the daughter of a clergyman. Nor had he inherited a detestation for tithes; his grandfather and father both regarded tithes with affection, the greater tithes having been enjoyed by his grandfather in Ireland and by his father in England. Junius, on the contrary, writes as if he suffered from paying them, and he regards them as an "abomination." Francis had paid a visit to Rome in the autumn of 1772; he had been received in audience by the Pope, and had written of the pleasure he had experienced, and said that, "though not a convert to the doctrines of this Church, I am a proselyte to the Pope. Whoever has the honour of conversing with him will see that it is possible to be a Papist without being a Roman Catholic." In this letter, as in many others, the sentiments of Junius are the reverse of those professed by Francis. It has been affirmed that Junius ceased to write after Francis received his appointment to the Council of Bengal. The following letter is a proof to the contrary:

"Reasons far different to want of zeal for the public good, respect for an applauded character, or to the fear of ministerial vengeance, have long concurred to silence the pen of Junius. My animadversions on popular subjects generally made their first appearance in another paper; but to give you a proof of my approbation of your firm and patriotic conduct, as a printer, I send this to the public through the channel of your."

"Much has been said of late in public, and more in private, about that *immaculate* class of his Majesty's subjects, the *Clergy*; and concerning the *scanty* allowance of tythes, which they possess in lieu of that 'daily bread' for which the most devout among them *so fervently* pray.

"I must confess to you, Sir, and to the public, I was not educated in any high opinion of that order of men; nor has my riper reflection produced any change in my sentiments in their favour. I am not conscious, however, of a disposition to misrepresent them, they certainly derive their origin, and the origin of their hire, from a very remote antiquity; but as the rectitude of an institution, either civil or religious, is not to be estimated by length of time, the diligent inquirer after truth, in relation to the liberty and happiness of his fellow-citizens, is certainly a character worthy of our esteem. Every attempt to trace usurpation and despotism to its source, either in church or state, and to lay before the public the means by which civil or ecclesiastical tyrants have risen to unjust power, demands a plaudit from every friend to the natural rights of mankind. For, as in medicine, the knowledge of the cause and progress of every disease, is necessary for the physician towards effecting a cure, so in religion and politics, a judicious enquiry into the rise and progress of any grievance, may lead the public, the physician extraordinary of a disordered kingdom, to prescribe a radical and permanent remedy."

Here follows an extract, occupying two columns, from a pamphlet by Messrs. Richardson and Urquhart written in opposition to Dr. James Beattie's "Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth." This pamphlet is not in the ninety-three volumes of pamphlets collected by Francis, of which Parkes and Merivale have given the contents.

"Some of my readers may perhaps infer from this quotation, that I wish the utter extermination of all priests. I confess I am ready to doubt whether the world would be less religious were there no clerical institution in it, but every man were left to the free exercise of his own reflection *alone*, in matters purely between God and himself. But if we in this nation *must* have a set of men appointed by law to instruct us, let them not be invested with any power over our persons or properties; but let them be paid, as the servants of the state by which they stand so appointed, some fixed and more reasonable hire out of the Public Treasury. And for the reputation of those who appoint them, let some regard be paid to their moral qualifications for their office. It may not be altogether an unprofitable enquiry, how far the character of our national clergy will agree with the qualifications prescribed by St. Paul, for those who should devote themselves to the ministerial office. In point of precedence our Bishops (and who more tenacious about it than they?) claim the first place. Let us then hear what they ought to be. 'A Bishop,' says the Apostle, 'must be blameless; the husband of one wife; vigilant, sober; of good behaviour, given to hospitality, apt to teach; not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre, but patient; not a brawler, not covetous; one that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity; for if a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God?' 'Moreover, he must have a good report of them which are without, lest he fall into reproach &c.' What a catalogue of virtues are here! virtues which ought to shine conspicuously in those who take upon themselves the care of other men's souls, and receive such enormous sums of money for the charge. But, alas! dear reader, here pause a little; add thou thy tear to mine; or if thou art not serious, indulge the sneer of equally just disdain:—For to what regions of the habitable globe shall we go, to find a set of men so *detestable* as our clergy, for their pride, haughtiness, covetousness, voluptuousness, indolence and self conceit. The lower orders (though many of them are less fat) are not a whit behind their superiors in those qualities, which, instead of engaging at least our respect, render them the objects of disgust to every rational mind. Placed as they are, at a humble distance from the pomp of prelacy, they make themselves equally odious with their superiors, by adding all the profligacy of manners which is to be found in the lowest classes of the laity, to that self importance which is the distinguishing characteristic of their fraternity. Such are the men who claim the distinguished name of *Ministers of the Gospel of Christ*; and take upon them to direct us in our way to Heaven, in order to get from us the fruits of our labour on earth; but who, instead of having rendered any real service to mankind, have been a plague to human society from generation to generation. Let us, however, cherish the dear and animating hope, that the power of the highest among us is hastening to an end. The eyes of the laity have been long opened to the perception of ecclesiastical fraud and tyranny, and through the noble exertion of freedom and independence, our ancestors procured for us an exemption from a part of that yoke, which neither they nor their fathers were able to bear. The glorious morn of

freedom began to dawn in this island in the reign of the 8th Henry, and in a manner which excited the attention of all Europe. Neither the public, nor the private conduct of that king were remarkably favourable to that sublime and simple system of religion, which Jesus Christ came to establish in the earth. But with all his frailties and imperfections as a man, he was the principal *monarch* of that age, who seemed conscious of a power superior to that of monkish superstition and tyranny, and from a principle of royal pride rejected the authority of the Church of Rome. He became that Lion which prevailed to open to this nation the sacred book of religious liberty, and to loose those seven seals, with which the power of *priestcraft* had kept it sealed for ages, for the horrid engine of plunder and of blood. He found himself equal to the task of pulling down some of the strongholds of that destructive engine of the infernal deity;—and ten thousand thanks to the ferocity of his disposition he stretched forth his paw.

"The turbulence of this prince, gave such a shock to Popery, as all the emissaries of Rome, during the short but bloody reign of his infamous daughter, could not recover. It received a still more formidable one by the long and glorious reign of Elizabeth; and though it began again to rear its head under James the Second, the memorable interposition of the illustrious William, gave it a still more permanent crush. Thus by a series of events has the enormous power of priests been abridged in this nation; and if I divine aright, some yet more glorious future revolution (may it be near at hand!) shall completely sweep away, not only the abomination of Tythes, but also every remaining vestige of Popish trumpery, from a land too sacred to contain them.

JUNIUS."

W. FRASER RAE.

A DICTIONARY OF LITERARY ENGLISH.

Oxford, April 5, 1895.

DOUBTLESS many of your readers would be glad to see a dictionary of the kind proposed by Dr. Fennell. I am quite sure that a dictionary of literary English would be a great boon to literary men; and I think that if it were edited by a scholar, and if it were not too expensive, it might prove a financial success.

(1) Such a dictionary should include *only* words found in literature (in Charles Lamb's sense of the word), and, especially, should contain a complete vocabulary of words found in English poetry. All scientific and technical terms not occurring in literature (properly so called) should be rigidly excluded. A word like *Ablaut* (which appears on Dr. Fennell's specimen page) would have no place in a literary dictionary, unless it should be found to occur in some poem or literary (not scientific) essay.

(2) Such a dictionary should not include words obsolete before the year 1470. A good starting-point would be the date of printing in England. All words occurring in any literary work after this date should be included. Special attention should be paid to all literary words which are now obsolete or archaic, and require illustration. The dictionary, in fact, should be an extension of Nares's 'Glossary,' very much enlarged, and complete as far as possible.

I think that a dictionary thus restricted in its contents—both in its subject-matter and chronologically—rigidly excluding non-literary words, and starting from the period of Caxton, need not be a very big or a very expensive work.

What I urge upon Dr. Fennell most vehemently is that he should confine himself as a lexicographer to the language of literature—of books (according to Charles Lamb's definition of books). No scientific exotic like *Ametrovia* must blemish pages sacred to the Muse!

The literary man will surely welcome a literary dictionary. He does not require one that includes all English, from the obscurest *ἄταξ λέγονες* of the twelfth century to the silliest nonce-word of the end of the nineteenth, from the most repulsive laboratory technical term to the unlovely slang of the sporting journal.

There is, I firmly believe, room for a 'Dictionary of Literary English.'

A. L. MAYHEW.

THE GENNAIDIUS LIBRARY.

THE dispersal of this library occupied the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge from March 28th to April 9th. Circumstances that could not have been foreseen obliged M. Gennadius to part with his books, and while all will sympathize with him in his regrets at having been compelled to take this step, pleasure will be felt at the successful result of the sale. The library realized 5,466. 4s. The important books sold as follows: *Allianus*, with Demetrius Canevarius's device on the binding, 40*l.* *Aristotelis Opera Graecæ*, *editio princeps*, Venet., 1495-8, 2*l.*; *Aristoteles*, *De Moribus ad Nicomachum*, Earl of Leicester's copy, with the bear and staff stamped on the sides, 5*l.*; *Aristoteles*, *Liber Magnorum Ethicorum*, Italian MS. on vellum of the fifteenth century, 24*l.* 10*s.* *Bartolomeo da li Sonetti Isolario*, 2*l.* *Breydenbach*, four versions: Latin, 1486; German, without date; French, 1488; and Italian, 1498, 8*l.* 10*s.* *Caoursin* (G.), *Obsidionis Rhodiae Urbis Descriptio*, 1496, 30*s.* *Chalcondylas*, *L'Histoire de la Decadence de l'Empire Grec*, 1632, King Charles I.'s copy, with his arms stamped on the sides, 5*l.* *Chrysostomus*, *Homelie ad Populum Antiochenum*, Queen Elizabeth's copy, 2*l.* *Dioscorides*, *Opera*, 1499, 17*s.* The Gospels, Armenian manuscript, on glazed paper, seventeenth century, 6*l.* *Harmenopolus*, *Epitome Juris Civilis*, on vellum, 1540, 21*l.* *Heliodorus*, *Les Adventures Amoureuses de Theagenes et Cariclee*, 1613, *Marie de Medici*'s copy, 33*l.* 10*s.* *Libro Aureo de Marco Aurelio*, in elaborate Spanish binding, 1531, 17*s.* *Marius-Michel*, *La Reliure Francaise*, 1880, in fine binding by Marius-Michel, 25*l.* 10*s.* *Montesquieu*, *Le Temple de Gnide*, large paper, 1772, 26*l.* 10*s.* *Expédition de la Morée*, 8 vols., 21*l.* *Murphy*, *Arabian Antiquities of Spain*, with the original drawings inserted, 19*l.* *Opusculum de Herone et Leandro*, 1494, 18*l.* 10*s.* A volume of four Persian drawings, 18*l.* 5*s.* A set of twenty-four large miniatures representing Fath Ali, his court and family, nineteenth century, 28*l.* *Manuscript*, *Díván of Háfiz*, in a Nastalik hand, seventeenth century, 23*l.* *Díván of Hasan-i-Díhlí*, Persian manuscript, sixteenth century, 22*l.* Another Persian manuscript, Extracts from the Poets, 26*l.* 10*s.* *Shahnama of Firdausi*, finely illuminated, and containing twenty-nine paintings, 115*l.* (when last sold this MS. realized 59*l.*) *Plutarchus*, *Vite Parallele Romanorum et Graecorum quadraginta novem*, Graece, 1517, 13*l.* *Plutarchus*, *Parallela hoc est Vite Illustrium Virorum*, 1533, Henry VIII.'s copy, with his arms on the binding, 40*l.* *Plutarchi Opuscula LXXXII.*, 1509, 17*l.* *Poëtae Christiani*, Venet., 1501-4, 18*l.* *Prisse d'Avennes*, *L'Art Arabe*, 4 vols., Paris, 1877, 16*l.* *Psalterium Graecæ et Latine*, 1481, 21*l.* 10*s.* *Ptolomeus*, *Magnæ Constructionis Lib. XIII.*, 1538, 18*l.* 10*s.* *Regnaut*, *Discours du Voyage d'Outre Mer au Saint Sepulchre de Jérusalem*, Lyon, 1573, 21*l.* *Sibthorpe*, *Flora Graeca*, 10 vols., 1806-40, 16*l.* (in 1883 this copy realized in a sale 100*l.*) *Stuart and Revett*, *Antiquities of Athens*, 6 vols., 1762-1817, 17*l.* 10*s.* *Testamentum Novum Graecum*, 1524, with the arms of Cardinal de Bourbon on the binding, 16*l.* 10*s.* *Testamentum Novum Gr. et Lat.*, 1516, 16*l.* 10*s.* *Thomas Aquinas*, In decem libros *Ethicorum Aristotelis Comentaria*, 1519, in elaborate Venetian binding, 28*l.* 10*s.* *Thucydides*, *De Bello Peloponnesiaco*, Lib. VIII., 1528, the Regent Murray's copy, with his arms stamped on the binding, 25*l.* *Visconti*, *Iconographie Grecque*, 3 vols., 1808, 12*l.* *Xenophon*, *Opera Omnia*, 7 vols., large paper, 1690-1703, 19*l.*

Literary Gossip.

VISCOUNTESS SHERBROOKE has presented to the British Museum the two bound volumes of the *Atlas* newspaper of Sydney, N.S.W., for 1844 and 1845, when that journal was under the editorship of the then Mr. Robert Lowe, barrister-at-law. These volumes are additionally valuable from the fact that Lord Sherbrooke's own articles are indicated by the initials "R. L." in his own handwriting, while the other chief contributors are marked in a similar way. They were, indeed, Lord Sherbrooke's "office" copies of the paper, which he bound up and brought to London when he returned to this country in 1850.

MR. FROUDE's lectures on "English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century," which Messrs. Longman are to issue immediately after Easter, have the following titles: The Sea Cradle of the Reformation; John Hawkins and the African Slave Trade; Sir John Hawkins and Philip II.; Drake's Voyage round the World; Parties in the State; The Great Expedition to the West Indies; Attack on Cadiz; Sailing of the Armada; and Defeat of the Armada.

MR. WILLIAM WATSON has just completed the longest lyrical poem he has yet composed. It is entitled "A Hymn to the Sea," and is written in rhymed elegiacs.

THE Committee of the London Library have chosen Mr. Herbert Spencer as Vice-President in the place of the late Sir E. H. Bunbury.

SIR MOUNTSTUART E. GRANT DUFF has been elected a trustee of the Athenæum Club in the place of the late Lord Aberdare.

RICHARD JEFFERIES has at length attained the dignity of having a book of extracts compiled from his writings. Messrs. Longman announce a volume of "Thoughts from the Writings of Richard Jefferies," put together by Mr. H. S. H. Waylen.

MRS. MOLESWORTH has written a new story for children, entitled "Sheila's Mystery," which is to be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. soon after Easter. The illustrations will be by Mr. Leslie Brooke.

THE text-books of religious instruction for the use of the public schools which Dr. Cutts is editing are to be increased by a commentary on the Pentateuch, by the late Lord A. C. Hervey, completed by Mr. C. Hole, and one on the Gospel of St. Mark, by the Head Master of Haileybury.

THE papers read at the second conference of the Scottish Church Society, which sat in Edinburgh in February last, are being prepared for publication. They embrace a wide range of subjects, among them being "The Attitude which the Church should assume towards the Leading Phases of Modern Thought and Modern Criticism of the Scriptures," "Church Fabrics," "Lay Work," "The Celtic Inheritance of the Scottish Church," "Hymnody," &c. The publisher of this volume will be Mr. Gardner Hitt, of Edinburgh.

ONE of the results of the Bismarck birthday celebrations has been the publication of an elaborate bibliography at Leipzig. It is entitled "Die Bismarck-Literatur," and contains a chronological index of all the works which have been published in Ger-

many concerning the great statesman from the beginning of his fame until the end of March, 1895.

PROF. FOWLER is bringing out a revised edition of "Progressive Morality," in which some passages—as, for instance, those on the comparison of the different kinds of pleasure—have been rewritten, and there are a few additional paragraphs, mainly bearing on the important subject of the relation of morality to religion. Messrs. Macmillan are the publishers.

THE ready enterprise of Mr. Harry Furniss to supply the public with a paper to take the place of the *Pall Mall Budget* was realized last week in the issue of the *New Budget*. This paper will be published henceforth every Thursday; and *Lika Joko*, ceasing to appear as a separate publication, will be merged into it. Mr. Harry Furniss will be editor-in-chief, with special responsibility for the humorous department of the paper. The editor and the sub-editor of the *Pall Mall Budget* have joined the *New Budget's* editorial staff.

AN early volume of "The Zeit-Geist Library" will be a novel by "Gyp," "Chiffon's Marriage," the title of the story, deals with a very much up-to-date French girl. It has been translated by Mrs. Patchett-Martin. A portrait and autograph letter of the Comtesse de Martel will appear in the volume.

AMONG the twenty-eight thousand and odd students matriculated at the German universities, there are not fewer than 2,150 *Ausländer*, which is the highest number of foreign students frequenting German universities during one academical year.

THE News-vendors have managed to form an imposing list of guests to support the Hon. W. F. D. Smith when he takes the chair at their annual dinner. Among them are one marquis, six earls, one countess, and two barons. A number of publishers, several newspaper proprietors, and a stray author or two are also to be found in the list.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include a Scheme for the Management of Endowed Schools at Nuneaton (*1d.*); Egypt, Report on Finances, &c. (*4d.*); Minute of the Education Department, modifying Schedule II. of the Day School Code (*1d.*); General Abstract of Marriages, &c., England, 1894 (*1d.*); and Report of the Registrar-General on Births, &c., Scotland, 1894 (*5d.*).

SCIENCE**CHEMICAL LITERATURE.**

Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body. By Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S.—Vol. II. *The Physiological Chemistry of Digestion.* (Macmillan & Co.)—Vol. I. of Dr. Gamgee's "Physiological Chemistry" dealt with the chemical composition of, and the chemical processes relating to, the elementary tissues of the body, including blood, lymph, and chyle; and in the preface to this volume the good intention was expressed that it should, within twelve months, be followed by a second volume, in which the chemistry of the chief animal functions would be treated of. More than twelve times twelve months passed ere the long-deferred and much-expected vol. II. appeared. We may at once say it is welcome, very welcome, notwithstanding the publication in recent years of works like

those of Halliburton and of Hammarsten. The present volume is on the physiological chemistry of digestion. It does not complete the treatise; it is the wish of Dr. Gamgee, after revising and re-editing the first volume, to complete his survey of physiological chemistry by giving his results of study of other chemical functions beyond digestion. We hope that circumstances will not delay the publication of vol. III. to the same extent as they deferred that of vol. II. The reader of vol. II. is at once struck with the great advances which have been made in some branches of physiological chemistry since the publication of vol. I., and with the evidence of the conscientious care with which the author has done his work. The first chapter deals with the saliva and its action upon food. It begins with some introductory observations on enzymes and their mode of action; and it gives a good, although necessarily short, account of recent views on the constitution of the starch molecule, from the work of O'Sullivan, Musculus, and Brown, and of the action of a diastatic ferment on starch. Chapter II. is the longest, and probably the most important in the book; it is on gastric digestion. It gives a short historical account of our knowledge of gastric digestion from the time of Van Helmont. The various methods of obtaining pepsin and the nature of the acids of the gastric juice are dealt with at some length. The changes which the proteids undergo under the influence of the gastric juice necessarily occupy a good deal of space; after reviewing the older work, that of Kühne, Chittenden, and Neu-mester is fully referred to. We wish that the nomenclature of the different products obtained in the gastric digestion could be authoritatively fixed: Gamgee and Halliburton differ in their systems, and such differences always confuse the student. Notes on the process of gastric digestion in diseases, such as dyspepsia, fevers, and cancer, are given; and in conclusion directions for laboratory work connected with gastric digestion. Chapter III. is on the pancreas and pancreatic digestion; this is treated most fully and is a valuable contribution. The next five chapters are concerned with the bile, its composition, functions, alterations, and analysis, and with biliary calculi; these chapters also are an exceedingly useful and accurate contribution to this part of the subject. The next chapters deal with the intestinal canal, the intestinal juice, the chemical processes due to the activities of micro-organisms in the intestines, and the destruction of the digestive enzymes in the intestines. The last chapter notices some modifications observed in the chemical processes of digestion in certain divisions of the animal kingdom, in the lower invertebrates, in fishes, in birds, and in ruminants. In some appendices are given, in more detail, some of Neu-mester's and Kühne's views and work in albumoses and peptones and their separation from each other, and improved methods for determining the acids, and especially the hydrochloric acid, in the stomach. In connexion with the chapter on bile there are two very excellent chromo-lithographic charts of some of MacMunn's spectra of bile derivatives. One of the valuable features of the work is that full references are given to the original papers of the authors quoted: a separate index to authors would have been a convenience. The author deserves great praise and thanks for the way in which he has completed this volume, and the delay can be forgiven as it has enabled new important researches to be noticed. No working student of physiological chemistry can afford to be without this book; it adds to the reputation of its author, and cannot fail to fulfil his wish that it may further the advancement of physiology in England.

A Manual of Micro-chemical Analysis. By H. Behrens. With an Introductory Chapter by J. W. Judd. (Macmillan.)—Petrographical

research by means of the microscopical examination of thin sections has attracted a good deal of attention in this country of late years, but the micro-chemical examination of rocks has been comparatively neglected. Indeed, the method is new; until Borický published his memoir on the chemico-microscopical analysis of rocks in 1877, only a few isolated tests of the kind were in use. Prof. Behrens, of the Polytechnic School in Delft, improved on Borický's tests, and published the first edition of his work on the subject in 1882. An English edition of Behrens's work is very welcome, especially as it is illustrated by eighty-four woodcuts, mostly of characteristic forms of crystals, by the author. Prof. Judd has revised the manuscript of the author's own translation, and seen the book through the press, besides writing an appreciative introductory chapter containing some notes of the work of others. The author in part i. describes his general method of micro-chemical analysis, the apparatus, reagents, and the reactions of the elements. The beginner should work through the reactions of the elements as here given. The limits of the reaction are given in micro-milligrams (millionths of a gram) of the element sought for. In part ii. is given a systematic scheme for the analytical examination of mixed compounds, and directions for the qualitative examination of water, of ores, of rocks, of alloys, and for the examination of some combinations of rare elements. The appliances required are very simple, and but a low-power microscope is wanted. In some instances the tests used are superior in accuracy and delicacy to ordinary blowpipe tests, and the method is likely to develop and be much more frequently used by the geologist, mineralogist, metallurgist, and miner. As an adjunct to ordinary qualitative analysis in the chemical laboratory the method will be very useful, and one important lesson it will teach will be the need of purer reagents than those commonly met with. This little book is to be heartily commended not only to those whose chief duty is to examine minerals and rocks, but to all chemical analysts.

Lessons in Organic Chemistry.—Part I. Elementary. By G. S. Turpin, D.Sc. (Macmillan & Co.)—This little text-book runs upon the usual lines of elementary text-books in organic chemistry, except that directions are given for performing a small selection of experiments. These, as far as they go, are excellent, and decidedly a step in the right direction; but there should have been more of them, and the details should in many cases have been expanded. Altogether the explanations are in too condensed a form to be really useful to the student; this is, perhaps, shown more than in most places by the remarks on Van 't Hoff's tetrahedral theory of carbon, to which a few lines are devoted. The questions given at the end of the chapters are good and suggestive both to the teacher and the student, but we submit that satisfactory answers are often difficult to find in the text, mainly owing to the brevity with which important matters are dismissed.

Odorographia: a Natural History of Raw Materials and Drugs used in the Perfume Industry. By J. C. Sawer, F.L.S. First and Second Series. (Gurney & Jackson.)—This work is stated on the title-page to be "intended to serve growers, manufacturers, and consumers," and the second series includes "the aromatics used in flavouring." The author has collected a large amount of information scattered through many English and foreign journals and treatises, some of which are not easily accessible to persons interested. He has also obtained some information from growers and manufacturers at Nice, Grasse, and other places. The list of works and journals quoted from occupies, in the second series, five and a half pages, a

testimony to the thoroughness of the work. In a very interesting introductory chapter the limits of the sense of smell for different odours in man, and the delicacy of smell in other animals, are dealt with, and a number of curious facts concerning the varieties of odour characteristic of plants and animals is collected. Each chapter deals with some particular odour or with a group of odours having a natural relation to each other. The first chapter is on the odour of musk, with some account of civet and ambergris, and of the various plants which possess a musk-like odour. Among these we find no mention of the musk orchis, *Herminium monorchis*, R. Br., a plant found in many parts of Europe and temperate Asia, and in, perhaps, half a dozen localities in this country. The second chapter is on the odour of rose, and gives an account of the production of otto of rose in Bulgaria, at Grasse, and by Messrs. Schimmel & Co., of Leipzig. The work of this firm naturally comes under frequent contribution. Another chapter is given to the citrines odours, including the lemon, lime, and orange oils, and the related oils of verbena, citronella, lemon grass, and others. Chapters are also given to the jasmine, jonquil, and hyacinth; to the violet; to ylang-ylang and some allies; to the odour of hayfields, including the chemistry of coumarin, melilotol, and umbelliferone; to vanilla; to the odour of bitter almond, cherry laurel, and heliotrope. The other principal odours dealt with in the first volume are those of cinnamon, cloves, benzoin, myrrh, frankincense, patchouli, cedar; camphor, lavender, and rosemary. The second series contains information regarding a number of materials used as spices, for flavouring, and in medicine; a chapter on ferment oils and the bouquet of wines and fermented liquors; one on empyreumatic oils and products of destructive distillation; and addenda to the first series, including recent information on many of the subjects there dealt with. There is also a chapter descriptive of plants yielding merely floral perfumes; this as well as some of the botanical descriptions might have been abbreviated or omitted altogether, and so saved space for matter more important to the classes to whom the work is addressed. A few other redundancies occur in the case of plants used rather for their medicinal value than as perfumes. The chemistry is generally good, being taken from the original authors, but a few slips occur; thus we notice that vanillin is stated to be the methyl ether of protocatechuic acid instead of protocatechuic aldehyde, and umbelliferone is said to be a neutral glucoside. A startling physiological statement is made on p. 363, vol. i.—that the seeds of some weeds (such as charlock) will "retain vitality for centuries, and germinate on the first convenient opportunity." The author cannot have put this to a personal test, but we imagine one lifetime is enough to prove that it is erroneous. On the whole, the work is a very useful and valuable one, containing as it does so much information of a practical and interesting character; and such a book was needed by "growers, manufacturers, and consumers." We hope the author will ere long be called upon for a new edition, when he might incorporate the two volumes in one, arrange the matter more systematically, and omit most of the botanical descriptions: references to original papers or to a standard flora or two would be sufficient for this purpose. In some cases the chemistry of the bodies named and described and their relations to each other would be rendered clearer by a freer use of constitutional formulæ.

Systematic Survey of the Organic Colouring Matters. By Drs. G. Schultz and P. Julius. Translated and edited, with Extensive Additions, by A. G. Green. (Macmillan.)—The title of this work is somewhat misleading, inasmuch as the word "Artificial," which Schultz used in his well-known treatise 'Die Chemie der künstlichen organischen Farbstoffe,' has been omitted in this

reduction of the purely colour part of that great work to a tabular form. Mr. Green has, however, gone greatly beyond the "tabellarische Uebersicht" of the two authors, and has thereby much improved the book; he has, for instance, appended his tables for the qualitative analysis of the artificial colouring matters, originally published in the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, whilst by a system of consecutive numbering of the dyes and carrying these numbers into the analytical tables he at once enables reference to be made to the probably identified colour, thus greatly facilitating the most difficult problem ever likely to come before our analysts. Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be gained from the fact that the number of colours contained in the book and its appendix, which brings one to the latter part of 1892, is 454. The system adopted is to give in parallel columns first the index number, then the commercial name, scientific name, empirical formula, constitutional formula, method of preparation, year of discovery, name of discoverer, and patents or literature; lastly, in a broad column, behaviour with reagents, shade, dyeing properties, &c. The only other division is the breaking up of the whole into fifteen great groups, each characterized by a constitutional similarity amongst the colours assigned to it. The congruity of a colour with its fellows in a particular group is a subject which must sometimes have given our author severe twinges of conscience, but on the whole we must congratulate him on accomplishing a difficult task well, though he has put one colour in the triphenylmethane group which we should have placed in the azo-department. Before concluding this short notice we must not omit mention of the very useful chapter on the preparation of some of the intermediate products, which is entirely Mr. Green's work as it does not occur in the original German.

MR. FITCH.

MR. ROBERT FITCH, F.S.A., who died at his residence, Woodlands, in the suburbs of Norwich, on Thursday, the 4th inst., was a good instance of a man who made a reputation for himself as an antiquary and geologist by his own sagacity and force of character, without any of those social or educational advantages which are regarded as necessary conditions of success in life. Born at Ipswich, October 21st, 1802, he was sent to the grammar school of his native town, where he acquired a smattering of Latin and Greek, and was apprenticed to his brother, a chemist and druggist in a small way of business in the town. After serving his time he became an assistant for a few years in a shop in London, and in 1827 removed thence to Norwich, where he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law Mr. Chambers, and where for the next sixty years he continued to serve behind the counter with the utmost regularity till some five or six years ago, when his health began to break down. To the last he might be seen any day wearing his large white apron and waiting on his customers as if he had no other thought than about small gains. Yet as early as 1844 he had been elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, and was already known as a vigilant and accomplished collector of local antiquities with a remarkably quick eye and a sound judgment. When the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society was founded in 1845 Mr. Fitch was one of the original members, and in the first volume of the Society's *Transactions* a paper by him was printed, giving a description of the curious seal of the Nunnery of Carrow, which had fallen into his hands. It was his first, but by no means his last contribution. In 1849 he was elected a member of the committee; he became honorary secretary in 1859, and treasurer in 1872. This latter office he continued to discharge till five years ago, and so jealously and prudently did he watch over the finances of the

society, that though the publications issued were from the first of a very high merit, and some of the volumes now command high prices, in 1888 he actually held a credit balance of £421. in his hands. His collections were chiefly confined to objects of local interest, but they were very varied. He was one of the first who took a lively interest in the flint implements of the drift, and some of his best specimens have been figured more than once in works upon the antiquity of man. His collection of mediæval rings and seals, every one of which was picked up in the neighbourhood of Norwich, is large and valuable, and he had a considerable number of autograph letters and of geological and antiquarian books presented to him by their several authors. He was in frequent communication with some of the most eminent men of science and antiquaries whose names are household words, such as Prestwich, Prof. Sedgwick, Murchison, Darwin, Sir John Evans, Lyell, and others too numerous to name.

In 1858 he was appointed a magistrate for the city of Norwich, and at the time of his death was the oldest magistrate on the bench. In 1867 he served the office of sheriff, the year that the British Association visited Norwich, and during his shrievalty it was frequently remarked, with some amusement, that he never discarded the well-known white apron except when engaged in official business. He discharged the office of honorary curator of the museum, and drew up a catalogue of the antiquities gathered together there. In 1892, when he was compelled by advancing years to retire from business, he executed a deed of gift by which he presented his antiquarian and geological collections to the Norwich Museum, taking upon himself the whole expense of providing suitable cases, in which they are preserved and exhibited to the best advantage to visitors, and he directed that they should be kept together in a room adapted for their reception and be called the "Fitch Collection."

Till within a few months of his death Mr. Fitch continued to attend the board meetings of the Norwich Union Fire Office, of which he had long been a director; and retaining his memory but little impaired, he kept up a lively interest in his favourite pursuits, and was an animated and intelligent talker and listener when any of his younger friends paid him an occasional visit. Mr. Fitch, though a Nestor among geologists and archeologists, and though he had long survived the great men who had been his teachers and friends in the first half of the century, never dreamt of any finality in scientific discovery or research, and had even to the end a generous sympathy with the newest inquiries, and the quiet modesty and caution of his best days were his great charm when the sands of life were running low.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

A SMALL planet which was discovered photographically by M. Charlois at Nice on the 21st ult. is provisionally designated as BW. That lettered BV was announced (as well as BU) as a discovery on the 15th, but proves to be identical with No. 203, discovered so long ago as September 25th, 1879, and named Pompeia. BR is identical with AQ (No. 379), and BS with No. 333, which was named Badenia. The number of new discoveries hitherto made in the present year appears to amount to five, and the whole number now known to 404.

In vol. xlii. of the *Memoirs* of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, Dr. Hermann Struve furnishes the results of a series of observations (extending from 1886 to 1893) of the satellite of Neptune, with a determination of the elements of its orbit deduced therefrom. In form this appears to be very nearly circular, the calculated eccentricity being only 0·01. Another result of the discussion is a determination of the mass of the planet, which he finds to

be in the proportion to that of the sun of 1 to 19,396.

The *Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch* has recently been issued for 1897. The data and arrangement are the same generally as in preceding years. Elements of 390 of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter are given, approximate places of 368 of these for the midnight of the date of opposition in the present year, and ephemerides of 31 of the most important.

We have received the *Results of Observations of Fixed Stars made with the Meridian Circle at the Government Observatory, Madras, in the Years 1883 to 1887*. The volume is the eighth, and completes the series preliminary to the general catalogue; the whole number of observations contained in it does not exceed 4,052, since after 1883 few were made except those required to complete the full number for each star in the list. With this are issued lists of the corrections which have to be applied to the results in vols. i. to vi. on account of erroneous determinations of meridian error, chiefly due to earlier want of acquaintance with the proper motions of certain circumpolar stars. The observations were all made under the direction of the late Government Astronomer, Mr. Pogson, and reduced under that of his successor, Mr. G. Michie Smith, by whom the successive volumes have been brought out with great promptitude.

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for January. It contains notes by the editor, Prof. Tacchini, on the solar phenomena observed at Rome during the last quarter of 1894, and a description of the partial eclipse of the moon on September 15th, as observed by Prof. Ricco at Catania.

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—April 8.—Mr. C. R. Markham, President, in the chair.—The Assistant-Secretary read a report on the additions made to the Society's menagerie during March.—Mr. Howard Saunders exhibited, on behalf of Lord Lilford, a specimen of the American wigeon lately obtained in Yorkshire by Sir R. Payne-Gallwey.—Mr. H. E. Dresser exhibited and made remarks on Dr. Radde's types of *Picus quadrispectus* and *Lanius obscurus* from the Caucasus, and Mr. Holding on some horns of cattle which showed a singular variation in colour.—Mr. Boulenger exhibited the type specimens of two new chameleons from Sumatra. They appeared to be more nearly related to the Madagascar species than to any of the numerous forms now known from continental Africa.—Mr. W. E. Collinge read a paper 'On the Sensory Canal System of Fishes,' treating of the morphology and innervation of the system in the Phystostomous Teleostei. Descriptions were given of eight species referable to seven genera in the families Siluridae, Escridae, Salmonidae, and Muranidae.—Dr. Mivart read a paper descriptive of the skeleton in *Loris flavopallatus*, comparing it with that of *Pithecus erithacus*, and pointed out a number of differences in detail.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger made remarks on some cranial characters of the salmonoid fishes, and expressed the opinion that there was no justification for separating Coregonus and Thymallus from the Salmonidae, as had been proposed by Cope and Gill.—Prof. Bridge read a paper on certain features in the skull of Osteoglossum, directing attention to the existence of a peculiar oral masticatory mechanism in *Osteoglossum formosum*, distinct from that furnished by the upper and lower jaws and their teeth. The mechanism consists of a linear series of opposable teeth implanted in the oral surface of each mesopterygoid and a small cluster of teeth supported by the parapophenoid. By the lateral sliding motion of the proximal elements of the mandibular arch (metapterygoids) on a pair of special horizontally disposed condyles furnished by the parapophenoid, the two series of mesopterygoid teeth become capable of alternation, approximation, and separation in the median line of the oral cavity. The masticatory action of the mesopterygoid may also be supplemented by the vertical movements of the dentigerous "tongue." The existence of an essentially similar mechanism in the ganoid *Lepidosteus osseus* is also described, and the conclusion suggested that the two genera offer in this respect an interesting example of parallelism in evolution.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.—April 4.—Dr. E. Freshfield, Treasurer, in the chair.—Bishop Virtue exhibited an early fourteenth century Psalter of English work, believed, from the record of the dedication in the Kalendar, to have once belonged to the church of Orpington, Kent.—Chancellor Ferguson exhibited a careful section made across the line of the Roman Wall and its accompanying earthworks in 1894 in Brunstock Park, Cumberland.—Mr. Hartshorne communicated a careful and detailed description of a late sixteenth century helmet preserved at Hopton Hall, Derbyshire.—Mr. C. W. Dymond communicated an exhaustive paper on the past and present condition of the megalithic remains at Stanton Drew, Somersetshire, accompanied by an elaborate survey of the existing state of the monument.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—April 3.—Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—An interesting paper was read by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock on the excavation of a Roman villa in the Wadfield, near Sudley Castle, Gloucestershire, which he has recently been superintending on behalf of Mrs. Dent, of Sudley Castle, to whose liberality archaeologists are greatly indebted for important discoveries in this neighbourhood, notably the well-known and more extensive Roman villa in Spoonley Wood, also

on the Castle estate, and somewhat less than two miles distant. The district surrounding Winchcombe, which is the nearest town, is far away from any known Roman station, and is apparently an unlikely spot in which to find Roman remains; these discoveries, therefore, are of great interest and value. The ground plan of the villa has been entirely uncovered, and exhibits a perfect Roman villa, occupying an area of about 140 ft. by 110 ft., forming a centre and two wings, enclosing a courtyard about 34 ft. wide. The plan presents considerable resemblance to the more extensive villa in Spoonley Wood. The site selected by the builders is an unusual one, being about half way up the steep slope of a hill some 400 ft. high, having an incline of about 1 ft. in 5 ft. The apartments are set out with great regularity and at right angles, but the walls vary considerably in thickness; the material is the coarse oolite stone of the locality, and the mortar is made of poor chalk lime. The walls have been plastered internally, and remains of coloured decoration were met with, some being exceedingly bright, particularly the Pompeian red. Some traces of a moulded stone plinth and a capital and parts of a cornice were discovered, also some pottery of buff and black colour and a few fragments of Samian ware. A coin of Arcadius and a brass coin of considerably earlier date, with a few others of less interest, were amongst the "finds," and are now preserved at Sudley Castle. Mrs. Dent has had the more important parts of the villa carefully protected from the elements, but the rest has again been covered in. Some portions of a pavement of red tesserae were found, and a hypocaust with several pyleæ of brick *in situ*.—The paper was clearly illustrated by a very carefully drawn plan, and a plan of the Spoonley Wood villa was exhibited for comparison.

ZOOLOGICAL.—April 2.—Mr. W. T. Blandford, V.P., in the chair.—The Assistant-Secretary read a report on the additions made to the Society's menagerie during March.—Mr. Howard Saunders exhibited, on behalf of Lord Lilford, a specimen of the American wigeon lately obtained in Yorkshire by Sir R. Payne-Gallwey.—Mr. H. E. Dresser exhibited and made remarks on Dr. Radde's types of *Picus quadrispectus* and *Lanius obscurus* from the Caucasus, and Mr. Holding on some horns of cattle which showed a singular variation in colour.—Mr. Boulenger exhibited the type specimens of two new chameleons from Sumatra. They appeared to be more nearly related to the Madagascar species than to any of the numerous forms now known from continental Africa.—Mr. W. E. Collinge read a paper 'On the Sensory Canal System of Fishes,' treating of the morphology and innervation of the system in the Phystostomous Teleostei. Descriptions were given of eight species referable to seven genera in the families Siluridae, Escridae, Salmonidae, and Muranidae.—Dr. Mivart read a paper descriptive of the skeleton in *Loris flavopallatus*, comparing it with that of *Pithecus erithacus*, and pointed out a number of differences in detail.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger made remarks on some cranial characters of the salmonoid fishes, and expressed the opinion that there was no justification for separating Coregonus and Thymallus from the Salmonidae, as had been proposed by Cope and Gill.—Prof. Bridge read a paper on certain features in the skull of Osteoglossum, directing attention to the existence of a peculiar oral masticatory mechanism in *Osteoglossum formosum*, distinct from that furnished by the upper and lower jaws and their teeth. The mechanism consists of a linear series of opposable teeth implanted in the oral surface of each mesopterygoid and a small cluster of teeth supported by the parapophenoid. By the lateral sliding motion of the proximal elements of the mandibular arch (metapterygoids) on a pair of special horizontally disposed condyles furnished by the parapophenoid, the two series of mesopterygoid teeth become capable of alternation, approximation, and separation in the median line of the oral cavity. The masticatory action of the mesopterygoid may also be supplemented by the vertical movements of the dentigerous "tongue." The existence of an essentially similar mechanism in the ganoid *Lepidosteus osseus* is also described, and the conclusion suggested that the two genera offer in this respect an interesting example of parallelism in evolution.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—April 3.—Prof. R. Melville, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. J. Gahan exhibited two examples, male and female, of a rare Prionid beetle, *Charaea cyanæa*, Serville, which had been kindly sent to him for examination by M. René Oberthür; and stated that Lacoardaire was mistaken with regard to the sex of the specimen which he described in the 'Genera des Coléoptères.' He pointed out that the elytra of the male were relatively much shorter than those of the female. Mr. Gahan also exhibited two species of the genus *Decarthria*, Hope, and said he believed these were

research by means of the microscopical examination of thin sections has attracted a good deal of attention in this country of late years, but the micro-chemical examination of rocks has been comparatively neglected. Indeed, the method is new; until Boricky published his memoir on the chemico-microscopical analysis of rocks in 1877, only a few isolated tests of the kind were in use. Prof. Behrens, of the Polytechnic School in Delft, improved on Boricky's tests, and published the first edition of his work on the subject in 1882. An English edition of Behrens's work is very welcome, especially as it is illustrated by eighty-four woodcuts, mostly of characteristic forms of crystals, by the author. Prof. Judd has revised the manuscript of the author's own translation, and seen the book through the press, besides writing an appreciative introductory chapter containing some notes of the work of others. The author in part i. describes his general method of micro-chemical analysis, the apparatus, reagents, and the reactions of the elements. The beginner should work through the reactions of the elements as here given. The limits of the reaction are given in micro-milligrams (millionths of a gram) of the element sought for. In part ii. is given a systematic scheme for the analytical examination of mixed compounds, and directions for the qualitative examination of water, of ores, of rocks, of alloys, and for the examination of some combinations of rare elements. The appliances required are very simple, and but a low-power microscope is wanted. In some instances the tests used are superior in accuracy and delicacy to ordinary blowpipe tests, and the method is likely to develop and be much more frequently used by the geologist, mineralogist, metallurgist, and miner. As an adjunct to ordinary qualitative analysis in the chemical laboratory the method will be very useful, and one important lesson it will teach will be the need of purer reagents than those commonly met with. This little book is to be heartily commended not only to those whose chief duty is to examine minerals and rocks, but to all chemical analysts.

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MR. ROBERT FITCH, F.S.A., who died at his residence, Woodlands, in the suburbs of Norwich, on Thursday, the 4th inst., was a good instance of a man who made a reputation for himself as an antiquary and geologist by his own sagacity and force of character, without any of those social or educational advantages which are regarded as necessary conditions of success in life. Born at Ipswich, October 21st, 1802, he was sent to the grammar school of his native town, where he acquired a smattering of Latin and Greek, and was apprenticed to his brother, a chemist and druggist in a small way of business in the town. After serving his time he became an assistant for a few years in a shop in London, and in 1827 removed thence to Norwich, where he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law Mr. Chambers, and where for the next sixty years he continued to serve behind the counter with the utmost regularity till some five or six years ago, when his health began to break down. To the last he might be seen any day wearing his large white apron and waiting on his customers as if he had no other thought than about small gains. Yet as early as 1844 he had been elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, and was already known as a vigilant and accomplished collector of local antiquities with a remarkably quick eye and a sound judgment. When the Norfolk and Norwich Archeological Society was founded in 1845 Mr. Fitch was one of the original members, and in the first volume of the Society's *Transactions* a paper by him was printed, giving a description of the curious seal of the Nunnery of Carrow, which had fallen into his hands. It was his first, but by no means his last contribution. In 1849 he was elected a member of the committee; he became honorary secretary in 1859, and treasurer in 1872. This latter office he continued to discharge till five years ago, and so jealously and prudently did he watch over the finances of the

society, that though the publications issued were from the first of a very high merit, and some of the volumes now command high prices, in 1888 he actually held a credit balance of £342*l.* in his hands. His collections were chiefly confined to objects of local interest, but they were very varied. He was one of the first who took a lively interest in the flint implements of the drift, and some of his best specimens have been figured more than once in works upon the antiquity of man. His collection of mediæval rings and seals, every one of which was picked up in the neighbourhood of Norwich, is large and valuable, and he had a considerable number of autograph letters and of geological and antiquarian books presented to him by their several authors. He was in frequent communication with some of the most eminent men of science and antiquaries whose names are household words, such as Prestwich, Prof. Sedgwick, Murchison, Darwin, Sir John Evans, Lyell, and others too numerous to name.

In 1858 he was appointed a magistrate for the city of Norwich, and at the time of his death was the oldest magistrate on the bench. In 1867 he served the office of sheriff, the year that the British Association visited Norwich, and during his shrievalty it was frequently remarked, with some amusement, that he never discarded the well-known white apron except when engaged in official business. He discharged the office of honorary curator of the museum, and drew up a catalogue of the antiquities gathered together there. In 1892, when he was compelled by advancing years to retire from business, he executed a deed of gift by which he presented his antiquarian and geological collections to the Norwich Museum, taking upon himself the whole expense of providing suitable cases, in which they are preserved and exhibited to the best advantage to visitors, and he directed that they should be kept together in a room adapted for their reception and be called the "Fitch Collection."

Till within a few months of his death Mr. Fitch continued to attend the board meetings of the Norwich Union Fire Office, of which he had long been a director; and retaining his memory but little impaired, he kept up a lively interest in his favourite pursuits, and was an animated and intelligent talker and listener when any of his younger friends paid him an occasional visit. Mr. Fitch, though a Nestor among geologists and archaeologists, and though he had long survived the great men who had been his teachers and friends in the first half of the century, never dreamt of any finality in scientific discovery or research, and had even to the end a generous sympathy with the newest inquiries, and the quiet modesty and caution of his best days were his great charm when the sands of life were running low.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

A SMALL planet which was discovered photographically by M. Charlois at Nice on the 21st ult. is provisionally designated as BW. That lettered BV was announced (as well as BU) as a discovery on the 15th, but proves to be identical with No. 203, discovered so long ago as September 25th, 1879, and named Pompeia. BR is identical with AQ (No. 379), and BS with No. 333, which was named Badenia. The number of new discoveries hitherto made in the present year appears to amount to five, and the whole number now known to 404.

In vol. xlii. of the *Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg*, Dr. Hermann Struve furnishes the results of a series of observations (extending from 1886 to 1893) of the satellite of Neptune, with determination of the elements of its orbit deduced therefrom. In form this appears to be very nearly circular, the calculated eccentricity being only 0·01. Another result of the discussion is a determination of the mass of the planet, which he finds to

be in the proportion to that of the sun of 1 to 19,396.

The *Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch* has recently been issued for 1897. The data and arrangement are the same generally as in preceding years. Elements of 390 of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter are given, approximate places of 368 of these for the midnight of the date of opposition in the present year, and ephemerides of 31 of the most important.

We have received the *Results of Observations of Fixed Stars made with the Meridian Circle at the Government Observatory, Madras, in the Years 1883 to 1887*. The volume is the eighth, and completes the series preliminary to the general catalogue; the whole number of observations contained in it does not exceed 4,052, since after 1883 few were made except those required to complete the full number for each star in the list. With this are issued lists of the corrections which have to be applied to the results in vols. i. to vi. on account of erroneous determinations of meridian error, chiefly due to earlier want of acquaintance with the proper motions of certain circumpolar stars. The observations were all made under the direction of the late Government Astronomer, Mr. Pogson, and reduced under that of his successor, Mr. G. Michie Smith, by whom the successive volumes have been brought out with great promptitude.

We have received the number of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for January. It contains notes by the editor, Prof. Tacchini, on the solar phenomena observed at Rome during the last quarter of 1894, and a description of the partial eclipse of the moon on September 15th, as observed by Prof. Ricco at Catania.

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—April 8.—Mr. C. R. Markham, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Capt. F. Lee, Messrs. G. T. Bean, J. G. Dunn, H. Haywood, J. F. Hughes, W. Langlands, C. A. Moreing, H. C. L. Morris, J. W. Peirson, M. M. Rodocanachi, and H. T. Timmins.—The paper read was 'A Journey to Mount Ruwenzori and South to Lake Tanganyika,' by Mr. G. F. Scott-Elliott.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 28.—Sir A. W. Franks, President, in the chair.—Mr. G. E. Fox communicated the second part of a paper giving a detailed account of the results of the excavations made at Silchester in 1894, in which he showed that a considerable quarter of the Roman city there had been devoted to some industry, in all probability that of dyeing.—Mr. Grueber read a description of a remarkable hoard of silver denarii, ranging from Mark Antony to Septimius Severus, which was found during the excavations, and Mr. Haeverfield communicated some notes on the various hoards of silver denarii that have from time to time been found in Britain. In illustration of these papers a large and varied selection of architectural and other antiquities found during the excavations was also exhibited.

April 4.—Dr. E. Freshfield, Treasurer, in the chair.—Bishop Virtue exhibited an early fourteenth century Psalter of English work, believed, from the record of the dedication in the Kalendar, to have once belonged to the church of Orpington, Kent.—Chancellor Ferguson exhibited a careful section made across the line of the Roman Wall and its accompanying earthworks in 1894 in Brunstock Park, Cumberland.—Mr. Hartshorne communicated a careful and detailed description of a late sixteenth century helmet preserved at Hopton Hall, Derbyshire.—Mr. C. W. Dymond communicated an exhaustive paper on the past and present condition of the megalithic remains at Stanton Drew, Somersetshire, accompanied by an elaborate survey of the existing state of the monument.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—April 3.—Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., in the chair.—An interesting paper was read by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock on the excavation of a Roman villa in the Wadfield, near Sudley Castle, Gloucestershire, which he has recently been superintending on behalf of Mrs. Dent, of Sudley Castle, to whose liberality archaeologists are greatly indebted for important discoveries in this neighbourhood, notably the well-known and more extensive Roman villa in Spoonley Wood, also

on the Castle estate, and somewhat less than two miles distant. The district surrounding Winchcombe, which is the nearest town, is far away from any known Roman station, and is apparently an unlikely spot in which to find Roman remains; these discoveries, therefore, are of great interest and value. The ground plan of the villa has been entirely uncovered, and exhibits a perfect Roman villa, occupying an area of about 140 ft. by 110 ft., forming a centre and two wings, enclosing a courtyard about 34 ft. wide. The plan presents considerable resemblance to the more extensive villa in Spoonley Wood. The site selected by the builders is an unusual one, being about half way up the steep slope of a hill some 400 ft. high, having an incline of about 1 ft. in 5 ft. The apartments are set out with great regularity and at right angles, but the walls vary considerably in thickness; the material is the coarse oolite stone of the locality, and the mortar is made of poor chalk lime. The walls have been plastered internally, and remains of coloured decoration were met with, some being exceedingly bright, particularly the Pompeian red. Some traces of a moulded stone plinth and a capital and parts of a cornice were discovered, also some pottery of buff and black colour and a few fragments of Samian ware. A coin of Arcadius and a brass coin of considerably earlier date, with a few others of less interest, were amongst the "finds," and are now preserved at Sudley Castle. Mrs. Dent has had the more important parts of the villa carefully protected from the elements, but the rest has again been covered in. Some portions of a pavement of red tesserae were found, and a hypocaust with several pyles of brick *in situ*.—The paper was clearly illustrated by a very carefully drawn plan, and a plan of the Spoonley Wood villa was exhibited for comparison.

ZOOLOGICAL.—April 2.—Mr. W. T. Blandford, V.P., in the chair.—The Assistant-Secretary read a report on the additions made to the Society's menagerie during March.—Mr. Howard Saunders exhibited, on behalf of Lord Lilford, a specimen of the American wigeon lately obtained in Yorkshire by Sir R. Payne-Gallwey.—Mr. H. E. Dresser exhibited and made remarks on Dr. Radde's types of *Picus quadrisquamatus* and *Lanius obscurior* from the Caucasus, and Mr. Holding on some horns of cattle which showed a singular variation in colour.—Mr. Boulenger exhibited the type specimens of two new chameleons from Usambara. They appeared to be more nearly related to the Madagascan species than to any of the numerous forms now known from continental Africa.—Mr. W. E. Collinge read a paper 'On the Sensory Canal System of Fishes,' treating of the morphology and innervation of the system in the *Phystostomous Teleostei*. Descriptions were given of eight species referable to seven genera in the families Siluridae, Esocidae, Salmonidae, and Muranidae.—Dr. Mivart read a paper descriptive of the skeleton in *Loris flavopalliatus*, comparing it with that of *Psittacus erithacus*, and pointed out a number of differences in detail.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger made remarks on some cranial characters of the salmonoid fishes, and expressed the opinion that there was no justification for separating *Coregonus* and *Thymallus* from the Salmonidae, as had been proposed by Cope and Gill.—Prof. Bridge read a paper on certain features in the skull of *Osteoglossum*, directing attention to the existence of a peculiar oral masticatory mechanism in *Osteoglossum formosum*, distinct from that furnished by the upper and lower jaws and their teeth. The mechanism consists of a linear series of opposable teeth implanted in the oral surface of each mesopterygoid and a small cluster of teeth supported by the paraspheoid. By the lateral sliding motion of the proximal elements of the mandibular arch (metapterygoids) on a pair of special horizontally disposed condyles furnished by the paraspheoid, the two series of mesopterygoid teeth become capable of alternation, approximation, and separation in the median line of the oral cavity. The masticatory action of the mesopterygoid may also be supplemented by the vertical movements of the dentigerous "tongue." The existence of an essentially similar mechanism in the ganoid *Lepidosteus osseus* is also described, and the conclusion suggested that the two genera offer in this respect an interesting example of parallelism in evolution.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—April 3.—Prof. R. Meldola, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. J. Gahan exhibited two examples, male and female, of a rare Prionid beetle, *Chariea cyanea*, Serville, which had been kindly sent to him for examination by M. René Oberthür; and stated that Lacordaire was mistaken with regard to the sex of the specimen which he described in the 'Genera des Coléoptères.' He pointed out that the elytra of the male were relatively much shorter than those of the female. Mr. Gahan also exhibited two species of the genus *Decarthria*, Hope, and said he believed these were

the two smallest species of longicorns known.—Dr. Sharp exhibited the soldiers and workers of a species of termites found by Dr. Haviland in South Africa. He stated that these insects possessed eyes and worked in daylight like hymenopterous ants, and that in habits they resembled harvesting ants by cutting grass and carrying it into holes in the ground. Dr. Sharp said that although these holes were probably the entrance to the nests, Dr. Haviland was unable to find the actual nest, even by prolonged digging, so that the winged forms were still unknown. He thought this species was probably allied to *Termes viarum* of Smeathman, in which the soldiers and workers possessed eyes, and had been observed by Smeathman to issue from holes in the ground, but the nests of which could not be discovered.—Mr. McLachlan observed that it was possible there might be species of termites without any winged form whatever.—Mr. Rye called attention to the action of one of the Conservators of Wimbledon Common, who, he stated, had been destroying all the aspens on the common. He inquired whether it was possible for the Entomological Society to protest against the destruction of the trees.—Mr. Goss said he would mention the matter to the Commons' Preservation Society.—Mr. F. Galton read a paper entitled 'Entomological Queries bearing on the Question of Specific Stability.' The author said that the information desired referred to (1) instances of such strongly marked peculiarities in a brood, whether in form, in colour, or in habit, as had occasionally appeared in a single individual; but no record was wanted of monstrosities, or of such other characteristics as were clearly inconsistent with health and vigour; (2) instances in which any one of the above peculiarities had appeared in the broods of different parents; and (3) instances in which any of these peculiarly characterized individuals had transmitted their peculiarities, hereditarily, to one or more generations.—Mr. Merrifield stated that he received some years ago from Sheffield ova of *Selenia illustraria*, the brood from which produced, in addition to typical specimens, four of a dark bronze colour, and from these he bred a number of specimens of similar colour.—Dr. F. A. Dixey referred to a variety of the larva of *Saturnia carpini* with pink tubercles. He said the imago bred from this larva produced larvae of which ten per cent. had pink tubercles.—Prof. Poultney said he had found larvae of *Smerinthus ocellatus* with red spots, and that this peculiarity had been perpetuated in their descendants.—Mr. McLachlan, Canon Fowler, and Prof. Meldola continued the discussion.—Mr. G. F. Hampson read a paper by Mr. C. W. Barker, entitled 'Notes on Seasonal Dimorphism in certain Species of Rhopalocera in Natal.'—Mr. Merrifield said he was of opinion that a record of the temperature at different seasons would be a very desirable addition to observations of seasonal dimorphism.—Mr. Hampson said he believed that temperature had very little to do with the alteration of forms. At any rate, according to his experience, in India the wet-season form succeeded the dry-season form without any apparent difference in the temperature.—Prof. Poultney remarked that the apparent temperature as felt must not be relied upon without observations taken by the thermometer.—Mr. Barrett, Dr. Sharp, and Prof. Meldola continued the discussion.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—April 3.—Mr. E. Green in the chair.—The Chairman briefly alluded to the loss the Institute had sustained by the deaths of Precentor Venables and Sir J. Maclean.—Mr. H. Jones read a paper 'On Roman Remains recently found in Threadneedle Street,' in the course of excavations for the new offices of the Sun Insurance Company on the site of the bank of Messrs. Prescott & Co. A cistern or tank of Roman date, about 5 ft. square, floored with *opus signinum*, and having two semicircular steps leading into it, was found. It was probably the cold-water tank of a small private bath. Unfortunately, it was found impossible to preserve the fragment.—Mr. W. P. Baildon read a paper 'On the Court of Star Chamber, with Illustrative Cases.'

MATHEMATICAL.—April 4.—Major MacMahon, President, in the chair.—The Rev. T. C. Simmons read a paper 'On a New Theorem in Probability,' and replied in detail to questions put to him by Messrs. Bryan, Burton, and Cunningham, and the President.—The President (Mr. A. B. Kempe in the chair) communicated a note 'On the Linear Equations that present themselves in the Method of Least Squares.'—The following paper was taken as read: 'On the Abelian System of Differential Equations and their Rational and Integral Algebraic Integrals, with a Discussion of the Periodicity of Abelian Functions,' by the Rev. W. R. W. Roberts.

- MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
- WED. Meteorological, 7. — 'The Frost of January and February, 1885, over the British Isles,' Messrs. F. C. Bayard and W. Marriot; 'Some Hints on photographing Clouds,' Mr. B. Acres.
— British Archæological Association, 8.—'A Recent Visit to the Village,' Rev. H. Cart.
— Microscopical, 8.—'Form and Proportion of the Brain in the Orebatisidae and in some other Acarina,' Mr. A. D. Michael.
THURS. Linnean, 8.—'Observations on the Loranthaceæ of Ceylon,' Mr. F. W. Keeble.

FINE ARTS

Church Plate of the County of Northampton.
By C. A. Markham, F.S.A. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

THERE is no bypath of English archæology which has been more assiduously followed of late years than the chronicling and dating of our old church plate. This work was rendered possible by the publication of Mr. Cripps's 'Old English Plate,' and in 1882 Chancellor Ferguson led the way by bringing out 'Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle.' Since that date complete lists have been published of the church plate of Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Worcestershire, and other counties, whilst several more volumes are in course of preparation.

A cynical archdeacon, who objected to the publication of such lists, described them as handbooks for the enterprising burglar, but in truth they are among the best-known methods for the due preservation of this highly interesting feature of church property. Church plate has suffered infinitely more at the hands of the supposed custodians, parsons, wardens, and clerks, than from the thievish propensities of outsiders. A definite record of the size, value, and date of church plate makes its ignorant exchange, as well as its careless or semi-fraudulent loss, almost an impossibility.

Mr. Markham is to be congratulated on having achieved a task originally undertaken in 1888 by the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, but eventually assigned to him as honorary secretary, and over it he has spent much of the leisure of five years. The work is done thoroughly—in fact, more thoroughly, exhaustively, and methodically than is the case with any other county yet attempted—because Mr. Markham has visited every church in the county of Northampton, and has there personally inspected the communion plate. Laborious as such a work is, there can be no doubt that the result of a single individual doing the whole (provided the visitor has taste and ability) is far more likely to meet with success than where the undertaking is a joint-stock affair. The plan of the book is concise, clear, and withal circumstantial, and will serve as a good model for future work of a like character.

Owing, it would seem, to the nearness of Northamptonshire to London, and to its intersection by numerous main roads even in the sixteenth century, the county is almost entirely destitute of pre-Reformation communion plate. The Royal Commissioners for the appropriation of plate experienced no difficulty in making their visits, and in exactly carrying out their instructions; hence the county was cleared from end to end of its mediæval vessels. Only a single piece escaped the tenacious nets of the successive royal plunderers. At Welford there is still in use a small

medieaval paten of rather rude workmanship. It is sunk in hexafoil, and within a circle in the centre is the emblem of the *Dexter Dei*, with the thumb and first two fingers elevated; it is of early fourteenth century date.

On the other hand, a decided rarity exists at Clapton, where are preserved a silver-gilt chalice and cover-paten of beautiful bold design, dating from the second year of Edward VI. A drawing is given of these vessels; we do not agree with Mr. Markham in thinking that they were originally intended for secular use. The chalice is considered to be the second earliest post-Reformation cup in the country. Northamptonshire possesses an exceptionally full and varied series of Elizabethan chalices and cover-patens, dating between 1568 and 1570. "These are all much alike, but no two are identical, the form and ornamentation differing in each. There are 126 of these, which were made by some twenty-seven different makers." At Corby and at Furtho are elegant standing silver-gilt cups with pointed covers, which are both of the year 1601; evidently these were originally designed for secular use.

At Pateshull there is a magnificent set of plate with foliage in *repoussé* work, consisting of silver-gilt cup and cover, paten, flagon, and credence-paten, bearing the date 1663. It was the gift of Duchess Dudley. This lady was a generous donor of church plate. In 1638 she presented sets similar to this one to four Warwickshire parishes, and in 1664 to two other churches of the same county, and to St. Giles's, London. The costly set of vessels given to Pateshull was bestowed with the proviso

"that if any one of the churchwardens of Pateshull or any other officer or inhabitant of the parish shall convert the said plate to their own use or to any other use, or imbezile the same or cause the same to be embezzled, then the said Lady Duchess Dudley, her heirs or executors, may require satisfaction of such person or persons so doing."

Dallington possesses an excellent example of an apostle spoon (St. Andrew), made in Newcastle in 1559. It was given to the church in 1752 by the then vicar, and holes pierced in the bowl, that it might serve as a strainer-spoon.

There are two remarkable curiosities in Finedon Church, consisting of an alms dish and christening bowl, each of which is constructed of a considerable number of pieces of mother-of-pearl cunningly riveted together and fastened round the edges with a metal rim. They are of beautiful foreign workmanship, and were the gift of Sir J. E. Dolben, who, born in 1750, died in 1837.

A large handsome silver chalice at Lichborough bears a remarkable long Latin inscription, beginning "In memoriam gratam valetudinis," which records that it was the gift of one Capt. Jones, of the 39th Regiment, stationed at Weedon Barracks, who was restored to health at this village in 1837, after a serious accident whilst hunting. Surely this must be a unique incident to be recorded on a piece of eucharistic plate.

It is satisfactory to note that this catalogue of church plate does not disdain to chronicle the cases in which pewter vessels are still preserved. Northamptonshire contains an

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exceptional number of pewter church vessels, chiefly consisting of flagons and plates or patens. The earliest dated example of a flagon is at Werrington; it is tankard shaped, and is inscribed 1609. At Dodford there are two pewter candlesticks, nine inches high; on the foot of each are the sacred initials within glory, and the lettering "Dodford W. T. d." There are also in Northamptonshire several early pewter bowls of small dimensions. Mr. Markham terms these "christening bowls." Antirubrical bowls of this description certainly did not exist prior to the Restoration, and but very rarely at later dates. Occasionally these bowls may be the "decent basin" for alms, but it is far more probable that they were *lavabo* vessels, used for the ceremonial ablution of the priest's hands before the consecration at Holy Communion. The post-Reformation use of several of the leading English bishops of the seventeenth century distinctly authorized this ceremonial, which is generally supposed to have died out in the time of Elizabeth. A short list is given in the introduction of "all the pewter vessels in the county which bear a date," but it does not include two exceptionally handsome pewter plates at the church of Brington, which are dated 1670, and bear well-lettered inscriptions recording their gift by brothers.

Admirable as is Mr. Markham's careful arrangement of his well-marshalled facts, and excellent as are the printing and general typography of this volume, it is not without certain blemishes; and if books were faultless where would the reviewer come in? The statement that "censers are often in the form of ships" is a curious confusion between the censer proper and the boat or ship-shaped vessel (*navis* or *navicula* of the old inventories) containing the incense, from which the censer is kept supplied. Had Mr. Markham been acquainted with the modern Anglican or Roman use of incense he could not have made this mistake. A still more unexpected mistake occurs in the opening sentence of the introduction, where we are told that "previous to the commencement of the fifteenth century the chalices were large, with two or more handles." There happen to be extant in England eleven mediæval chalices of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; they all have broad, shallow bowls on stems and have no handles. The early Church used a large chalice, with two ears or handles projecting from the upper part for the convenience of the deacon in administering to the people, of which there is an excellent ninth century example, holding three pints, at the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. But when the Western Church, towards the close of the twelfth century, withdrew the cup from the laity (a custom that was confirmed by the Council of Constance in 1414, and not originated as Mr. Markham thinks), the chalice became a hemispherical cup mounted on a stem and possessing no handles.

The dedication of each church is supplied in these pages, and here there are a considerable number of errors. For instance, Long Buckby is dedicated to St. Gregory and not to St. Lawrence, and Guilsborough to St. Wilfrid and not to St. Etheldred. But these mistakes are quite venial, for they are copied, we believe, from the dedi-

cation list of the 'Peterborough Calendar,' which contains, unless we are much mistaken, upwards of sixty blunders.

Mr. Markham records that the Archdeacon of Northampton, in 1843-4, caused a careful inventory of church goods to be compiled. Comparing that private list of church plate with the one just made public, the startling fact is disclosed that 180 vessels have disappeared during the fifty years: "of these about a score have been stolen; the rest have been sold or melted down, probably by the incumbents." Now that Mr. Markham's detailed list has been published we would fain hope that so scandalous a tale may not have to be repeated in the midst of next century, but that all that ancient and modern piety has provided for the service of the sanctuary will be religiously preserved.

At the end of the 350 pages of the parochial lists comes a transcript of the Northamptonshire reports of the Church Goods Commissioners of 1552. To this succeeds a chronological list of the plate of the county. The indexes of places and persons are full and thoroughly satisfactory.

Lorenzo Lotto: an Essay in Constructive Art Criticism. By Bernhard Berenson. (Putnam's Sons.)—If every painter of the calibre of Lorenzo Lotto is to be written upon at the length of the present volume, it is evident that the student of the history of painting must be prepared to enlarge his bookshelves considerably. Vasari, in his 'Lives,' devoted a couple of pages to Lotto, Sir J. Crowe and Comm. Cavalcaselle, in their 'History of Painting in North Italy,' nearly forty; notices of him have appeared in other works dealing with pictorial art. Considering his position as a painter, and that the known details of his biography are few and of little interest, it might have been thought that any further discussion respecting him or his works would find its appropriate place in the columns of an artistic journal or review. Mr. Berenson has a different opinion; he thinks 350 pages of a substantial volume none too little for the purpose. He has taken considerable trouble in, we presume, personally inspecting the works of Lotto, and, we should judge, has made copious notes—even discoveries. This has naturally magnified the subject in his eyes. What, however, he has to say that is new might be put into very modest compass indeed, setting aside, of course, the psychical research, morphological investigations (the author is strong in the ologies), the *da capo* passages, and such like. It must also be added that Mr. Berenson is a disciple of the "ear and toenail" school, and that tends to prolixity. The cult of the "big toe" has, perhaps, rarely found a more fervent devotee than the author. He has tender and intimate sympathies with the "index" (possibly the result of the reminiscences of earliest childhood), but it is when he approaches the sacred precincts of the "second phalanx of the thumb" that his marvellous insight is most fully revealed. Then he may be said to stand forth as an initiator, as a protagonist in the great artistico-psychical drama of the "ear and toenail" tests. But the work is not wholly taken up with scientific analysis, the consideration of morphological and anthropomorphological problems, or the stern deduction of a relentless logic. In the final chapter—"Resulting Impressions"—the author takes the bit between his teeth, if the expression may be permitted, and his whole soul becomes stirred with "cosmic emotion." Perhaps we cannot point to any passage quite so thrilling as the brilliant improvisation of the

gifted Toppit (at Elijah Pogram's "le-Vee") : "Mind and matter glide swift into the vortex of immensity. Howls the sublime and softly sleeps the calm Ideal, in the whispering chambers of the Imagination," &c. The eloquence may possibly incline more to the Codger-esque than the Toppitesque—to use a favourite verbal termination of the author—this we will not venture to determine; we may, however, fearlessly assert that he also has "his bright home in the Settin Sun." We beg cordially to express the hope that for many long years he may remain the honoured artistic authority of the Boston, U.S.A., *Knight Errant* (we are indebted to a foot-note for the knowledge that he holds this position); and if its readers may not be able always to soar with him in his loftiest flights, or subscribe to all his judicial decisions, at least they will be none the worse for coming under the influence of his innocent enthusiasm, and they may derive instruction from the outpourings of his gentle culture.

Il Costume e l' Arte delle Accioggiature nell' Antichità. Di A. Manoni. Con 147 Incisioni in Zincotipia. (Milan, Hoepli.)—Prof. Manoni has written a light and readable book on a slight subject—the "hair-dressing of antiquity." J. Liebig has said that soap may be considered as the measure of the civilization of a nation. It is a sentiment worthy of an Englishman. Prof. Manoni holds that a nation's well-being may be roughly measured by the amount of attention it pays to the "toilette" of the hair. He is probably right, but the ratio is inverse. Civilized man and the civilized convict cut their hair to the closest conceivable crop, tub it and broom it to the verge of annihilation. Woman, who clings longer to the customs of the primitive savage, still twines and plaits and frizzes her own and alien hair, flaunting a beautiful barbarism. It was so, too, with the Greeks. The Apollo of Tenea, whom Prof. Manoni dismisses as Egyptian in character, boasted (as any archaic Greek statue, whether of god or athlete, might) a complex *chevelure* that would not have disgraced an Indian squaw; the simplicity of the time of Pheidias and Pericles was a supreme outcome of the most delicate culture. Civilization—we do not say beauty, which is quite another matter—is ever averse to complexity of tire and attire. "We all desire to be beautiful, and we all dislike getting old"; yes, but for most of us a dram of philosophy is worth a pound of fruitless effort, active or defensive. In an eager preface Prof. Manoni urges us not to blame the "arts of beauty." We are not sure that his doctrine will win acceptance in England, even with the saving clause *e tanto meno in una donna*. In our ears the words have too long sounded, "whose adorning let it not be....." But the book has a certain popular historical interest, and may help man and maid bound for the fancy ball. Prof. Manoni passes in review, and with abundant illustration, fashions of hair-dressing among Oriental peoples, Indians, Arabs, Egyptians, Assyrians, &c., and gives a chapter each to Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans. He is well versed in ancient authors, and on difficult points has consulted good authorities, e.g., Helbig. Two matters call for criticism. The zincotype illustrations are unfortunately reproduced, not from originals or photographs, but from adapted sketches. As fashion plates they may be clearer, but as scientific documents they lose all value. On p. 97, e.g., no archaeologist could possibly recognize the helmeted head as that of the familiar "warrior of Marathon"—not a trace of the archaic modelling remains in the touched-up version. Incidentally it may be remarked that the rich mine of coins and painted vases remains almost unworked. A second matter is the fruitless pains exhibited in the transliteration of Greek words.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The paintings in the pleasant little room to which Mr. Gambart gave its name comprise examples of Bonington, Madame H. Browne, Constable, Corot, Gainsborough, C. Jacque, M. Harpignies, J. Linnell, Mulready, C. Troyon, E. van Marcke, and a magnificent Turner, the famous *St. Mark's Place, Venice* (No. 25), which dates from 1830. It has successively belonged to Mr. Monro, of Novar, Mr. K. Hodgson, and the recently deceased Mr. Price, of Paignton. We are looking from one of the roofs of the great palace into the piazza, and, beyond the lofty Campanile, glowing in rose colour, to the front of St. Mark's, which is distinct in brilliant white. The piazza is thronged, and a procession in glittering costumes and accompanied by torch-bearers is issuing from it. The whole is a wonderful rendering of the air at dawn, when surcharged with light, with exquisite films of mist, smoke from the illuminations, and shadows that are some of them blue, some of them semi-transparent, and others obscure. As day grows the white stars are fading out of the deep pure azure firmament. No part of the scene is hard, or even defined. The magic of painting could no further go than in this wonder.

Passing E. van Marcke's masculine *Cattle Pastures, Brittany* (1), a group of cows lying in the chequered shade of a great tree, which is a good instance of his power, we come to C. Jacque's artistic *Returning to the Fold* (2), which, like all his best work, is tender, broad, and, in its effect, simple and telling.—The finest and most masculine figure picture here is Madame Henriette Browne's *Rhodian Girl* (4), a noble figure (dressed in red, and wearing a pink cap upon her dark hair) apparently lost in a day-dream. The under gold of the carnations seen through the deep rosy surface of the skin, and the modelling of the flesh, as well as the drawing, are learned and beautiful. The piece is a triumph of fine art, and quite the opposite of the crude Impressionism of the day.—We like greatly Corot's pure and silvery *Le Lac* (6); C. Jacque's *Toiling Homewards* (7), a dog, sheep, and an old woman crossing a woodland ford; M. Harpignies's *Bridge of St. Privé* (10), a finished study of a calm evening just after sundown, the work of a fine and sincere painter; P. Nasmyth's fresh *English Homesteads*; R. Wilson's characteristic *View in Italy* (23); J. Linnell's capital *Old Windmill* (22); Constable's sincere and broad *Brighton Beach, with Boats* (26); R. P. Bonington's brilliant *Scene from "Faust"* (24); J. Crome's *Woodland Scene* (27); Heer W. B. Tholen's *Skating in Holland* (47); but we do not like Ary Scheffer's weak, academical commonplace, which he called *Les Gémissemens de la Terre* (55); nor do we care for Herr Heffner's flimsy mannerism of the shallowest sort, manifested in several landscapes before us. The clever Herr Heffner paints like a professor, as he is, not like an artist.—The last picture of consequence here is Herr W. Firle's *Dreams of the Past* (59), in which, while three girls sing to the music of a piano played by one of them, an old woman seated at the side is lost in memories of days gone by. The earnest faces of the girls are first rate, and as a whole the picture is good.

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. HOOK has sent to the Academy three pictures, which may fairly be counted among his best work. Two of them are views of the Cornish coast, the third represents the mouth of a small river on the east coast of Scotland. The more brilliant and attractive of the former pair is called 'Cornish Harvest,' because it depicts a narrow sandy bay, or porth, just where a large rivulet meets the ocean. Upon the almost level sands the thinnest films of pure sea-water

precede the tide, and, creeping forward, shine in glassy green of a hundred tints, that are naturally deepest in the pools left by the last retreating tide. Facing us on the further side of this bright nook, low cliffs of black and grey slate, riven into hollows that end in dark caves, are crowned by verdurous downs, upon whose summit the huge earthen bank of a prehistoric fort stands distinct against the sky. The vast spaces of the outer sea are, even to the utmost horizon, enriched with opalescent and enamel-like tints of infinite variety, such as the artist knows how to paint in various lovely greys. These are the chromatic echoes of the pale blue sky that, overhanging all the scene, is charged with sleeping clouds and snowy vapours. On the nearer side of the porth a group of peasants are taking their midday meal in some newly reaped cornfields. A buxom girl, dressed in lavender and red, is flirting vigorously with her sweetheart, a stalwart black-haired fellow, to whom she has brought a basket, from which she has taken a whang of cheese, a black bottle, and a brown loaf. In return he, in the shame-faced way of mankind in such circumstances, offers her a large blue flower of the local "forget-me-not." The girl lolls at length upon a dry-stone hedge that time has clad with innumerable flowers, and herbage of incomparable tints, brown, crimson, white, and orange; her reddish dress, auburn tresses, and rosy carnations that are enriched with undergold, make beautiful colour with the green bank, the yellow corn and stubble, the azure sea, and the white part of the cliff which faces the sun, and is consequently radiant. The second Cornish picture is called 'The Rescue,' a view of a narrow rocky gulf which penetrates the land deeply, at the mouth of which is a porth filled by dark blue waves tumbling confusedly and crowned with foam because the flood tide and the strong land wind are at issue. The slate cliffs are of sable, dashed at intervals with a most vivid green. Quite in the foreground is a little sandy nook (enclosed by rugged rocks), upon the floor of which walks a man carrying upon his shoulders a sheep which has fallen from the cliff above, and which he has rescued just in time from the incoming sea; an intelligent and sympathetic collie follows his master's steps, and, with one hesitating foot uplifted, looks inquiringly at the sheep and supplies that element of black which Mr. Hook considers invaluable. Upon the edge of the cliff in the middle distance, and overlooking the cove, are the rescued sheep's comrades, who have climbed up there in order to look after their lost neighbour; their inquisitive air is full of expression, and, like the dog's sympathy, thoroughly true to nature. The charms of this picture are its brilliancy, which, although not so vivid as that of the harvest scene, is yet glowing and warm; the splendid sapphirine colours of the waves; the looks of the dog and the sheep; and the breadth, solidity, and homogeneity of the whole, although it is not quite so highly finished as the other Cornish painting. The third of Mr. Hook's contributions is more attractive than either of the others, although it has less of their glorious colour in high keys, and pale greys, olives, and autumnal browns take the place of superb azure, emerald, and gold. It is called 'Finnan Haddie,' and depicts with extreme veracity and tenderness of colour and pearly light a little Kincardineshire river, which, radiant with a hundred hues, tumbles down by its rocky bed between low banks. Just where the sea at flood is accustomed to find its turning point three pretty Scottish lasses have placed a basket of fish and are dressing them for sale, while, a little removed, a bare-legged girl in a tawny petticoat loiters at the edge of the water and carries a little boy. The tide has retreated, leaving bare a space of weedy and stone-strewn shore, on the landward side of which runs a rude low sea-wall, consisting of weather-beaten frag-

ments of rock roughly piled together as a barrier against the waves. Above this, on our right, the gable end of a cottage built of stones gathered from the brook and its old red roof appear upon the very edge of the land. Here too are gaunt frames for drying nets, the skeleton branches of a storm-tormented tree, and a black shed made of an old boat. These constitute a capital group, invaluable in the composition of a picture which, in that respect if in no others, is a masterpiece. Other cottages, a stranded skiff or two, a clump of trees, and the banks of the stream serve to grade the distance and lead the eye to the horizon. The work possesses an exquisite charm, at once calm and restful.

MR. HAMO THORNYCROFT's life-size statue of 'A Dancer,' which has gone to Burlington House, will command attention in the Sculpture Gallery, where, as we are glad to say, several capital works will be found. Modern statuary has not produced a more animated, passionately graceful, and original example than this of a comely, short-skirted maiden vigorously raising herself on tip-toe, while, after the fashion of a Spanish bolero dancer, she lifts the other leg till the knee is tightly bent, and, the heel having to stamp the ground, the toe is pointed downwards. Her petticoats play about while with her right hand she lifts the hem, and her garments swing from side to side in her rapid movements as, stooping a little forwards, she turns her supple body, and looks sideways on the ground which the descending foot is to touch. Her left arm is outstretched, and the fingers partake of the animation of the design. That design has been carried out with extreme care and consummate skill.

MR. ALMA TADEMA has determined to exhibit at the forthcoming Academy his large upright picture called 'Spring,' which we described at length some time ago, representing a procession of priests, musicians, and flower bearers issuing from a temple, and not, for the present at least, the smaller example, called 'The Betrothal Ring,' which we described on the 16th ult.

MR. WATTS, whose health is excellent, sends to Burlington House a striking and powerful life-size, nearly whole-length picture of Jonah denouncing woe in Nineveh; likewise a smaller figure of a child seated upon the ground near a rock and called 'The Outcast': a bust portrait of Prof. Max Müller; and a head, in crayons, of the late Lady Mount Temple. There will be pictures of his at the New Gallery.

MR. GRAVES's Spring Exhibition, including oil paintings by the late Mr. C. Jones, will be opened on Saturday next, the 20th inst. The 27th inst. is appointed for the private view of Mr. Lefèvre's collection of the works of Mr. D. Sadler which we mentioned last week.

By permission of the Council, an exhibition of the various antiquities found during the excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester in 1894 will be held in the meeting room of the Society of Antiquaries from Wednesday, April 24th, to Wednesday, May 8th, inclusive. The exhibition will be open free from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on presentation of visiting card.

At the sale of Mr. W. Angerstein's pictures by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods on the 6th inst., Sir J. Reynolds's 'The Holy Family' fetched 294., and J. M. W. Turner's 'The Wreck of the Minotaur' (a replica), 147.

At Louvain the Hôtel de Ville is to be again restored. In the work last done, from 1829 to 1841, by Goyers and Everaerts, so poor was the material employed that it is now crumbling away, a portion of one of the turrets having already fallen.

In the department of Côte d'Or an ancient tomb has been found of dry walling, which,

besides a gold circlet, three incised bronze bracelets, thirteen bronzerings, several brooches, &c., contained a bronze hair-pin of so great a length, viz., sixty-seven centimetres, as to be unique.

THE Münsterbauverein of Bâle is preparing a volume on the architectural history of the cathedral, with plans and illustrations, which is to be published during the coming summer. It will consist of five sections: 1. The history of the cathedral in the Middle Ages, by K. Stehlin; 2. The condition from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth, by R. Wackernagel; 3. The story of the "restoration" of 1850, by K. Stehlin; 4. The laying out of the minster yard and restoration of the cloisters in 1860-1873, by K. Stehlin; 5. The "restoration" of 1880 and onwards, by H. Reese.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

QUEEN'S HALL.—The Bach Festival.
CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday Concerts.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Popular Concerts.

THE Selection programme of the Bach Choir at the Festival last week was certainly interesting. It included an extremely beautiful cantata, "O Ewigkeit, du Donnerwort," composed for the twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity, though even Spitta is not certain as to the date, placing it as probably November 23rd, 1732. It mainly consists of a dialogue between Hope and Fear, the former being personified by a tenor, and the latter by a contralto. Then a Voice from Heaven is heard, this being allotted to a bass, and the work ends with a choral "Est ist genug," the melody of which was penned by Johann Rudolph Ahle, who was born in Mühlhausen in 1625. It commences with a progression which antiquarian composers regarded as not permissible, namely, the tritone; but Bach in his variations has adopted various devices for obviating the unpleasant effect of this augmented fourth, and the close of the cantata is very impressive. Miss Marian McKenzie and Mr. Shakespeare rendered fair justice to the parts of Fear and Hope, and Mr. David Bispham did well as the celestial Voice. It has been said that the bass was placed in the organ-loft to secure a theatrical effect; but the same objection might be urged against the lofty position always allotted to the extra trumpets, harps, and choir of boys in Gounod's "Redemption." The other choral items in the Selection programme were the fine cantatas "Wachet auf" (the date of which seems to be somewhat uncertain) and "Now shall the grace," the latter, written for chorus in eight parts, being sung in English, though the original German text was adopted in all the other choral numbers in the Festival. Herr Joachim played the solo part in the Violin Concerto in A minor, with string accompaniments, and also the unaccompanied Sonata in C minor. Sir Walter Farratt played the Toccata and Fugue in E for organ in a most praiseworthy manner; but he might easily have hit upon a more suitable selection. Miss Fanny Davies, Miss Agnes Zimmermann, and Mr. Leonard Borwick were unexceptionable in the Concerto in C for three claviers.

On Saturday the Festival closed with the Mass in B minor, "Die hohe Messe," for the

first performances of which the Bach Choir was formed nineteen years ago. The work has been given with greater *verve* and spirit than on the present occasion; but the labours of the week had doubtless told on the choristers. The later numbers were sung with more energy than the earlier, making allowance for a false start in the "Dona nobis pacem." The vocal soloists were Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss McKenzie, Mr. Shakespeare (who sang in place of Mr. Iver McKay), and Mr. David Bispham. The conductor, Prof. Villiers Stanford, may be warmly congratulated on the large measure of artistic and popular success attained at this unique musical celebration.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. August Manns reappeared at the Crystal Palace, and, of course, had an enthusiastic reception. The programme was wholly made up of Wagner's compositions, which appear to grow in favour in the concert-room year by year, though for the most part they were written for the stage. The second and third acts of 'Der Fliegende Holländer' were given in their entirety with considerable effect, the principal vocalists, Miss Ella Russell, Miss Jessie King, Mr. John Probert, Mr. Andrew Black, and Mr. Henry Pope, together with the orchestra and chorus, all doing their work well. The remainder of the concert consisted of the overture to the above-named work, the 'Siegfried Idyll,' and Wotan's Abschied and Feuerzauber from 'Die Walküre,' Mr. Andrew Black sustaining the part of Wotan. The presentation to Mr. Manns will take place at the Grafton Galleries on the evening of the 30th inst.

A Beethoven programme was offered at the last Saturday Popular Concert, the principal works being the Quartet in E minor, Op. 59, No. 2; the Serenade Trio in D, Op. 8; and the Sonata in C minor for pianoforte and violoncello, Op. 5, No. 2. These compositions received the fullest possible justice, the artists being Miss Fanny Davies, and Messrs. Joachim, Ries, Gibson, and Hugo Becker. Mlle. Sylvia Rita, who still conceals her name and nationality by what may fairly be termed a transparent pseudonym, was the vocalist.

On Monday the thirty-seventh season of these concerts came to an end. Brahms was in evidence at first, the scheme commencing with the popular Sextet in B flat, Op. 18, with the string artists above named and Messrs. Hobday and Paul Ludwig, the next item being the very expressive song "Wie bist Du, meine Königin?" M. Saint-Saëns's remarkably clever variations for two pianofortes, founded on a theme from Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 31, No. 3, were played to perfection by Mlle. Eibenschütz and Mr. Leonard Borwick; and Miss Fanny Davies and Herr Hugo Becker rendered similar justice to Mendelssohn's pleasing, if somewhat insipid Tema con Variazioni in D for pianoforte and violoncello, Op. 17. Herr Joachim, who has been in magnificent "form," as it is termed, throughout this season, gave three of Brahms's Hungarian Dances, and two more in response to a double encore; and a successful season, in which more than usual enterprise has been displayed in the engagement of artists and the production of novelties, terminated with Schumann's Pianoforte Quartet in E flat, Op. 47. Mr. David

Bispham and Madame Sapiro were the vocalists, the former rendering Brahms's song named above with due expression and also lyrics by Schubert and Schumann, and the latter, with equal effect, airs by Gluck and Schubert. Why Gluck should be printed "Glück" so frequently it is difficult to understand. Mr. Henry Bird was wholly commendable, as on all previous occasions, in the duties of accompanist.

Musical Gossip.

The directors of the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company have decided to produce at least three of Wagner's music dramas in English next season. The first production in the autumn will be 'Die Walküre,' and negotiations are pending with a German tenor to create the part of Siegmund in English.

THE Kneisel String Quartet, consisting of Messrs. Kneisel, Roth, Svencenski, and Schroeder, will give three chamber concerts at the Princes' Hall on June 10th, 17th, and 24th, under the direction of Mr. N. Vert.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the Strauss Orchestra to fulfil a series of engagements during the summer season, chiefly at the Imperial Institute. Herr Eduard Strauss will conduct the performances.

MADAME ALBANI will sing the principal soprano part in Mr. F. H. Cowen's new opera 'Harold' at Covent Garden during the ensuing season, this being the Canadian *prima donna's* first appearance in English opera.

At the Royal Academy orchestral concert at St. James's Hall on Friday afternoon last week excellent work was displayed by Miss Gertrude Collins in Saint-Saëns's Violin Concerto in B minor, Op. 61, a favourite with Señor Sarasate; Miss Gertrude Peppercorn in the final movement from a pianoforte sonata by Tschaikovsky; and in two movements from the same composer's Pianoforte Concerto in B flat minor by Miss Sybil Palliser. Promise was also displayed by Miss Beatrice Stanley Lucas, soprano, and Mr. Michael Donnawell, flautist.

A NEW departure was made in Sunday musical performances on the 7th inst., when an orchestral concert was given in the evening at the Queen's Hall under the direction of Mr. Randegger. The leader was Mr. Carrodus, and the band numbered many of the executants associated with the Philharmonic Society. Admirable performances were given of Weber's 'Oberon' Overture, Mackenzie's 'Benedictus,' items by Berlioz, Nicolai, and Mascagni, and two movements from Beethoven's Symphony in C minor. There was no necessity whatever for the mutilation of the last-named work, especially as the passage which links the *scherzo* to the *finale* ranks among the most impressive in orchestral works; and no excuse was made for the omission of the contra fagotto part in the final movement. Vocal selections of course received justice from Madame Belle Cole and Mr. Andrew Black.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.	
SUN.	Dr. C. J. Frost's Organ Recital and Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall. —The Messiah, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Drury Lane Opera, 7.45, 'Faust.'
TUES.	Drury Lane Opera, 7.45, 'Carmen.'
WED.	Drury Lane Opera, 7.45, 'Marionette.'
THURS.	Drury Lane Opera, 7.45, 'Pelléas' and 'Cavalleria Rusticana.'
FRI.	Drury Lane Opera, 7.45, 'Faust.'
SAT.	Rayswater Subscription Concert, 8.30, Ladbroke Hall. —Drury Lane Opera, 2, 'The Bohemian Girl'—7.45, 'Carmen.' —Crystal Palace Concert, 2. —Madame Albani's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

Recollections of Middle Life. By Francisque Sarcey. Translated by Elizabeth Luther Cary. (Heinemann).—This continuation of the 'Souvenirs de Jeunesse' of M. Sarcey reveals an aspect of the life of the eminent, though now

somewhat derided critic with which Englishmen in general are unfamiliar. It is, in fact, a description of his career as a lecturer, accompanied by advice to intending lecturers. That it is autobiographical throughout, and casts a light upon its author's strange, powerful, assertive, and somewhat combative individuality, will readily be believed by those who know how prone is M. Sarcey to admit the public to his confidence. Sprightly reading throughout, the volume is sprightliest in those passages in which M. Sarcey is most expansive. His egoism, of which he has a respectable share, is always amusing; his prejudices are owned with exemplary candour; and his satire is more often directed against himself than his enemies. That M. Sarcey took part in the Ballande matinées is known to students of theatrical matters. The Ballande matinée consisted of a performance at the Gaieté, Paris, of some dramatic masterpiece accompanied by a lecture explanatory of its merits. M. Sarcey was asked to give the first. Doubting the capacity of Ballande—whom he describes as “a cold Gascon, crafty and unctuous”—to carry out his scheme, he declined the invitation. The second lecture, however—the subject of which was ‘Les Horaces’—he gave, and the matinées then sprang into favour and were a success. Later in his career M. Sarcey took to giving spoken feuillets, analyzing and describing with extracts some book or books of the day. A certain amount of popularity attended this scheme also, which appears to have been wholly to the taste of the lecturer. In Belgium, Holland, and other countries, M. Sarcey has been heard as a lecturer, and he has made a solitary appearance in England. It was on the occasion when he visited “London with the company, and, so to speak, among the luggage, of the Comédie Française.” At the suggestion of Mr. Mayer he gave at the Gaiety a lecture on the Théâtre Français to which nobody went. A few boxes were taken by “some considerable people, who wished to give a mark of sympathy to a Frenchman, but who did not push their courtesy to the point of occupying them,” reminding M. Sarcey of those in France who take concert tickets for a Polish pianist, and then remain in the “chimney corner while he taps with all his might on a hired Pleyel.” This apparently disastrous speculation was attended with unexpected and golden results. At the bidding of the manager of the *Nineteenth Century* M. Sarcey wrote out for that review the substance of his lecture, receiving therefor an amount that moves his admiration. With pardonable enthusiasm he states that it brought him 2,600 francs, adding (what is hard to believe) that he could not have made so much at home in ten years of lecturing. M. Sarcey’s experiences of nervousness and suffering at the outset are such as have often attended this ghastliest of all forms of literary occupation. To those persistent enough to seek to lecture after all the discouraging things he says concerning it, he offers valuable advice. He can scarcely be said to have himself taken up lecturing very emphatically as a profession, having refused attractive offers to lecture at St. Petersburg, through America, and elsewhere. Holland appears to have charmed him most among the countries he visited, and Amsterdam is the city to which he turns with most pleasure. The gossip in his volume is always entertaining. The translation is terse and idiomatic. At the beginning of the second paragraph, after M. Sarcey has confessed with a sigh that he has often “been pronounced a fool or a brute by pretty red lips,” he is made, surely, to say precisely the opposite of what he means. This seems, however, to be a solitary error.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE week before Easter is ordinarily the dullest of the year, and the present is no ex-

ception to the rule. Not a single novelty has been produced during the first five days of the week, a fair number of houses have been closed, and at others performances have been suspended on certain days. On the other hand, the coming week bids fair to be almost unprecedentedly busy. The Easter entertainments begin to-night with the production at the Adelphi of ‘The Girl I left behind Me.’ Monday will witness the production at the Strand of ‘Fanny,’ by Messrs. G. R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh, and the transference to the Opéra Comique of ‘A Loving Legacy.’ ‘Delia Harding,’ Mr. Comyns Carr’s adaptation from M. Sardou, is fixed at the Comedy for Wednesday; and on Thursday the Vaudeville will give ‘The Ladies’ Idol’ of Mr. Law. Whether ‘The Gay Golosh’ (!) will be played at the Trafalgar seems in doubt; but Saturday is to see ‘The Passport’ at Terry’s.

As is usual during the summer season, Mr. Irving will this year revive some of the pieces constituting the repertory with which he will revisit America. For some of these he has engaged Miss Julia Arthur, a young American actress of whom report speaks highly, and who will be seen as Hero in ‘Much Ado about Nothing’ and Rosamund in ‘Becket.’ One of the early revivals will be ‘The Corsican Brothers.’

‘THE JOURNEY’S END,’ a pleasant little play by Mr. Horace W. C. Newte, has been added to the programme at the Globe. It is a story of sororal self-sacrifice, and is agreeably played by Miss E. Merrick, Mr. Reeves Smith, and Mr. Thornbury.

On the 27th inst. Mr. Tree, whose return to London is expected in a day or two, will reopen the Haymarket with ‘John-a-Dreams.’

The reopening of the Court Theatre with Mr. G. W. Godfrey’s new society play is fixed for Saturday next. In this Mrs. John Wood will reappear, supported by Mr. A. Cecil, Mr. Anson, and Misses Granville, Helen Dacre, and Nancy Noel.

DURING Mr. Irving’s absence in America Mr. Forbes Robertson will, it is understood, make at the Lyceum, in a play written expressly for him by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, his first essay in London management. Miss Marion Terry will play the heroine.

AMONG anticipated novelties are an adaptation by Mr. Thomas Hardy of his own ‘Tess of the D’Urbervilles,’ and a drama by Mr. Mark Melford and Miss Annie Bradshaw, to be given at the Royalty. Report also speaks of the forthcoming production of a play by Mr. Frankfort Moore, ‘At the King’s Head.’

A PROPOSAL originates with the Rev. W. Thompson, Rector of St. Saviour’s Church, Southwark, to erect a memorial to Philip Massinger, who is buried in this edifice. The idea seems feasible and meritorious.

THOMAS CLIFFORD COOPER, whose death at the age of seventy-six has been announced, was a good old-fashioned actor, who played with Mrs. Warner when she managed the Marylebone Theatre. In 1851 he was at the Lyceum with Charles Mathews and Madame Vestris. In 1879 at the same house he played Polonius. He was the father of Mr. F. Cooper (now a member of the Lyceum company), of Mr. Charles K. Cooper, and, it is said, of Mr. Cooper Cliffe. Mrs. Cooper survived her husband but two days.

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